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French Decrees Strive To Preserve Democracy

But Reynaud's three-year plan for higher taxes and longer hours faces strong Left protests.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 14—Can France pull itself together, put its finances in order, speed up its lagging industrial production—especially of airplanes—and achieve the necessary unity, stability, and efficiency to meet the challenge hurled at it in post-Munich Europe by dictatorial regimes, while remaining strictly within the framework, not only of democracy but of orthodox liberal economy?

This is the question put squarely before the nation by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud's three-year plan for French recovery embodied in 30 "decree laws" promulgated today.

Consisting primarily of heavy tax increases, reduction in State expenditure, and measures designed to stimulate production—including especially virtual abolition of the 40-hour week—the scheme is essentially and admittedly a supreme effort to make work once again the system of capitalistic liberalism as practiced in France before the advent of the Popular Front.

Profit System Supported

Its underlying idea as stated frankly by M. Reynaud himself is to restore the indispensable element of profit to the French economic system, thus encouraging the return of fugitive and hoarded capital, reviving confidence in the franc and in French investments, and building up national wealth, thereby increasing taxable income and eventually solving the budgetary problem.

The Daladier Government undertook today to quiet opposition to the Reynaud program by limiting its immediate operation to the 32 decree laws adopted Nov. 12 and published in the official journal today.

With his basic financial decree powers expiring tomorrow, Premier Edouard Daladier had been expected to call a Cabinet meeting to issue a second series of measures. However, a communiqué from the Premier's office announced that no more decrees would be promulgated and any further reforms found necessary would be submitted to Parliament for enactment.

The Reynaud decrees, however, found serious opposition from workers' organizations, Socialists and Communists. Indeed, there are signs of serious resistance from Labor leaders and representatives of the lower and middle classes which, if it continues unchecked, threatens to compromise the success of M. Reynaud's recovery scheme at the very outset.

Former Premier Léon Blum himself led this "thunder on the left" that cast a disquieting cloud over the prospects for that patriotic rallying of all shades of opinion on which Premier Edouard Daladier and M. Reynaud had been counting to put across their plan of national redressment.

Blum's Opposition Serious

M. Blum's opposition to the plan is considered particularly important, for it endows the dissident elements with a capable leader and powerful spokesman who, if he so desires, can crystallize the opposition of laboring classes into active resistance. The Government had foreseen the unfriendly attitude of the Communists, but had hoped that the Socialists and their leader, M. Blum, would not take a definitely hostile stand.

M. Blum condemns the decrees as designed primarily to win the confidence of capitalists, and especially of bankers. He contends that M. Reynaud's action in abolishing the five-day week of an eight-hour day is neither the economical sign necessary, but is, in fact, the gesture demanded by the French financier who sees in the 40-hour week the symbol of "errors" of the Popular Front which must be obliterated before there can be a return of financial confidence.

Léon Jouhaux, leader of big C. G. T.—the French Federation of Labor—has also taken a stand against M. Reynaud's recovery measures, although so far his opposition is less uncompromising than M. Blum's. The C. G. T., which groups four or five million syndicated workers, will determine its final attitude toward the sacrifices demanded of labor in the decrees at its annual congress opening at Nantes today.

"Bill for Mistakes Due"

But while Labor leaders and several newspapers of the Left are distinctly critical, the press on the whole supports M. Reynaud's plan, and the attitude of the average

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Wide World

Paul Reynaud
French Minister of Finance.

Japanese Reject Western Demands To Open Yangtze

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 14—Japan today courteously but firmly rejected the United States, British, and French notes requesting the opening of Yangtze River navigation to foreign ships.

Virtual identical notes were handed to the Ambassadors of the three powers by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita. It was pointed out that navigation now is restricted to warships and transports, and that the presence of commercial ships would obstruct Japanese military operations. The notes contended, moreover, guerrilla bands on the banks of the river might attack ships, while navigation also is unsafe because of Chinese floating mines that have not been cleared away, it was said.

To these points, a statement from the Foreign Office, summarizing the notes, added two details. They were that the blockade at Kiangyin, 80 miles up the Yangtze from Shanghai is still in effect, and that large-scale military operations are in progress in the Hankow area.

'Misinformation' Claimed

A Foreign Office spokesman had previously said that the protests made Nov. 7 were "based on misinformation" and that "Japanese vessels were used for military purposes only, not commercial." The notes had contended that Japanese commercial vessels had been able to leave and enter the Yangtze River zones at will.

The Japanese replies now contend that there is no intention to hinder navigation of ships of third powers, but that the time is held unsuitable to opening of the river.

The Japanese press employs the argument that England failed to protest when China closed the river and that hence it cannot reasonably object if Japan delays reopening while unsafe conditions persist.

There is little doubt that the Japanese reply to the American Open Door note of Oct. 6—which is expected to be made soon and which already has been exhaustively discussed in the press—will follow the general lines of today's note.

There will be an effort to avoid any sharp offense to American public opinion and possibly there will be concessions on minor points, since it is a cardinal Japanese aim to keep America passive while Japanese ascendancy in China is being established. But there is not the slightest prospect that Japan is retreating from the proposition that it is destined to play the predominant political and economic role in China.

Arita Policy

The Japanese news agency, Domei, today states three points of the Arita policy. These are:

1. Establishment of a new order in the Far East.
2. Persuasion of foreign nations to acknowledge Japan's politically dominant position in the Far East.
3. Assent by foreign countries that relations of Japan, China, and Manchukuo are close and inseparable.

Public comment here treats the Nine-Power Pact as completely obsolete. It is quite probable that some form of Three-Power Pact among Japan, Manchukuo, and Japanese controlled China will be concluded soon as the local Japanese sponsored Chinese regimes enter a federation, negotiations for which are reliably reported as now proceeding in China.

Indo-China Door Shut?

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14 (AP)—American firms in Shanghai have received reports that French authorities in Indo-China had imposed an embargo against the importation of war supplies destined for China.

It was said the embargo, undertaken to remove friction with the Japanese, includes trucks and spare motor parts, despite representations to the French that they are not war supplies.

Closing of the Indo-China route to imports would seriously cripple Chinese defenses since the only other remaining import routes would be through Burma, with a long overland haul, and from Soviet Russia into northwestern China.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Lewis Pledges C.I.O. Support To Democracy

Demands constitutional protection for workers in return for support of capitalistic system.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14 (AP)—John L. Lewis today dedicated the first constitutional convention of the Committee for Industrial Organization to democracy and to the capitalist or profit system, saying the movement which he heads is seeking "a program of rational procedure and orderly conduct" whereby to establish itself in permanent form.

What the C. I. O. asks in return for supporting the profit system, he said, was that "safeguards of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights be extended to cover the most lowly and humble worker."

Mr. Lewis was greeted with thunderous cheering and fanfare of bands as he stood before the industrial unionism movement which he, chiefly, had brought into a national organization.

Germany Condemned

His address, opening the convention, contained a stirring condemnation of the German Government's treatment of the Jews and an equally vigorous pledge that industrial unionism would defend itself against all forces seeking to destroy it in the United States. The CIO, he declared, stood for "the protection of the privileges of all Americans whether they be Gentiles or Jews or any creed or religion, or of any school of thought that maintains respect for our institutions."

Thereupon, he characterized the oppression of the Jews in Germany as "appalling" and declared "20,000,000 C. I. O. members and their dependents" would support the Government if the American State Department would protest "these atrocities on the Jewish people."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14—Policies for the permanent labor congress into which the Committee for Industrial Organization is to be transformed here this week were outlined today by John L. Lewis, at the beginning of the constitutional convention of the C. I. O.

In his report as C. I. O. chairman, Mr. Lewis disclosed that the C. I. O. sought to go much farther than the New Deal and economic planning. He called for extension of the regulation of industry by Government with the aim of bringing about the full production of industry and the full employment of workers.

Other Subjects

Other subjects dealt with by Mr. Lewis in a public statement prefacing the convention included the following:

Mr. Lewis practically cut off the C. I. O. from contact with the Republican Party, to ally it with the Democratic Party particularly with President Roosevelt and the Democratic wing favorable to organized labor.

For the first time, openly, Mr. Lewis discounted the possibility at this period of a third party or a

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Jewish Economic Ruin Complete in Germany

Social and cultural ostracism of race added to financial burdens—Means of livelihood taken away and extra assessments laid on rich—Protests from world unheeded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 14—The economic ruin of the Jews in Germany—and their ostracism from cultural and social contact with the nation—appears to have been almost completely effected.

The formal Government decrees, augmented by today's heightened anti-Semitic measures, confront the German Jews with a situation which can be compared only with some of the most severe minority persecutions in history.

Fines of up to 150,000 marks have been levied upon individual Jews to repair the damage done in last week's anti-Semitic wrecking of stores and windows. The assessment is believed to have been levied upon each of about 100 wealthy Jews.

The "repair" assessment is in addition to the 1,000,000,000-mark penalty imposed on German Jews as a whole. The wholesale fine accompanied the measures prohibiting Jews from conducting retail business, mail-order houses, and commission or handicraft enterprises. They are prevented from acting as managers or heading industrial concerns.

Exclusion from cultural fields is emphasized with the Education Department's proscription of one of Germany's best-known folk songs—"Die Lorelei." It was written by a Jew, Heinrich Heine.

This action followed previous orders forbidding the presence of Jews in any movie house, theater, concert hall, or at any public presentation.

The Berlin Stock Exchange forbade sales by Jews in order to keep stocks from falling.

The number of arrests of Jews was not known. They were said to have proceeded on a quota basis, some 1,600 in Berlin alone. The Associated Press reported from 18,000 to 20,000 arrests in Vienna, with many being subsequently released.

Meanwhile, Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Nationale Zeitung, published in Essen, said something similar to the Ghetto must be established for the Jews.

The effect of the imposition of a fine of 1,000,000,000 marks as retribution for killing of a German diplomat in Paris is not alone disclosed by computing the Jewish community as 600,000 in number. On this basis the fine would be about 16,000 marks per head. (The mark is variously valued at from 40 to 17 cents.)

According to German official

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Protests against German action in England and U. S.: Pages 4 and 5.

Textile Plants Take Spurt At Call of Reviving Trade

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unmistakable signs throughout the six northeastern States, Massachusetts in particular, indicate that business is definitely on the march upward. Financial indices point to decided gains, especially in retail sales, while physical manifestations of renewed activity appear in factories under construction, once deserted manufacturing property "rehabilitated," and new capital goods (machinery) ordered. Research and engineering departments of large concerns are generally given credit for much of the advance, new products and better methods of packaging inducing greater sales during a period of rising confidence, necessitating added plant facilities. For the third consecutive month, the trend is unmistakably upward.

One of the first New England gains is found in Gloucester's new fish pier, storage building and freezing plant, representing an investment of $1,200,000. Fishing is one of New England's largest industries; and with the rise in popularity of frozen foods and the need for packaged, fresh sea food in the Middle West, the frozen fish activities give every indication of capacity operation within a short time. Says Dr. Elmer Babson, Mayor of Gloucester:

"The present trend in the method of handling fish through processing and freezing has rapidly changed the future outlook of the fish business. Frozen fish in attractive packages is a very desirable article of food and is now made procurable in parts of the country heretofore unable to obtain sea food in a satisfactory condition."

Officials of three New Bedford Cotton Textile mills employing between 3,000 and 4,000 workers during normal times, announce plans for reopening their factories before Jan. 1. The Neild, Dartmouth and Taber Mills, closed for more than a year, have completed negotiations for resuming operations "within 60 days," according to their spokesmen.

The Neild plant, equipped with 70,000 spindles and about 1,500 looms, will reopen under a new corporation, it was announced by I. L. Letts of Providence, Secretary.

A new corporation formed to reopen the Dartmouth Mills Inc., is headed by H. H. Pepler of New Bedford, former plant general manager. This mill has more than 1,650,000 spindles and 5,000 looms.

Information concerning the Taber mills was furnished by T. M. Naish, Managing Director of the New Bedford Industrial Development Legion. Meanwhile officials of the Firestone Fire fabric plant also disclose that

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This Changing World

The Elections—What Will the Republicans Do With Their Opposition?—A Change From the '20's Among the Victors

By H. B. Elliston

Elections seem to raise more questions than they answer. The great question before last Tuesday of how the electorate would vote has been succeeded by two post-election questions. One is: Will Republicans and the right-wing Democrats coalesce to control Congress against the President? The other is: Will the President, in view of the lost reputations of some of his putative heirs, be drafted to run for President a third time in 1940?

I will leave these queries to the speculations of my spacefellows. The one that came to me as I watched Republicans pile up a respectable opposition was how they would use their opposition. To my view, a much more pertinent issue.

Emporia's sage, William Allen White, called the election a rebuke for lending and spending. But what struck me most about the campaigning that I witnessed was the rivalry between candidatorial raiders of the Treasury. Of the 1936 budget-howling I saw none. On the eve of the Massachusetts election, for instance, my eye caught this newspaper item: "Heartened by the support of the Townsendites, Leverett Saltonstall. . . ." Republican candidate Saltonstall was next day elected Governor of the Bay State. Certainly he did not seem to be elected as a protest against lending and spending. Other Republicans, too, as Secretary Ickes tartly put it, "heard what the Democrats had to offer, and then doubled it."

* * *

Nevertheless, as good an explanation as any for the "anti" vote among at least the "twixt and betweeners" (how difficult it is in America to write of middle classes) last Tuesday was the antipathy to government bias and legislation, fiscal as well as social, in the interest of special groups. For years past the middle classes have found themselves caught between the upper and nether millstones as governments have swung from one extreme to the other. In the '20's government was tilted for the benefit of business oligarchs, and the middle classes were squeezed with tariff-rocketed and monopolistic prices. In the last few years they have felt the pressure from the bottom in the threat to property and income in behalf of the "underprivileged." It has seemed, for instance, as if most of the New Deal statutes aimed at soaking or curbing big business in the interests of the "forgotten man" (who, incidentally, was meant by Sumners, the author of the phrase, to be the "twixt and betweeners") have had the incidental effect of penalizing small business.

No wonder little business has developed lobbies of its own to put through legislation definitely in defense of its own group interests. Such activity is self-defensive on the principle of one bloc deserving another. If there were a decline in the class bias of legislation and administration, I think middle class engineering of its own lobbies and blocs would come to an end. Those in the middle brackets would rather see the national interest elevated as the prime aim of national government. And the growth in importance of the Federal Government, plus the times we live in, requires just that.

* * *

Will the new Republican opposition work to this end? Or will the Republicans coalesce, not with dissident Democrats against the President, but with Democrats in the growing habit of bloc-rolling for favors for particular groups? This is the kind of coalescence that has become fashionable. The signs, I must say, do not point that way from most of the newcomers, in spite of what I have said about the campaigning I witnessed. The new Republicans are not old vote-swappers. Nor are they likely to be as imprudent in Congress as they were on campaign platforms, probably perforce. Of the letters I received during the campaign the following may be cited as grounds for post-election encouragement. It came from Alexander Wiley, Senator from Wisconsin, one of the eight new Republican victors:

> What have I as a Republican to offer as a program? Yes, some Republicans, an increasing number, are talking of program. Suffice to state that it has little in common with the Progressive attitude. Nor is it a complete negation of everything affirmed by the present Administration. Such a complete negation is impossible inasmuch as every interpretation of political economy is reflected and has its adherents there.
>
> My program is based upon a recognition of the fact that the classical economic viewpoint of political economy constitutes the true antithesis (as you mentioned) to many aspects of the present Administration. This viewpoint in my opinion can be used as a means of introducing legislation for the attainment of objectives which most Americans are agreed are desirable. I refer to labor legislation, social security, control of economically unjustifiable monopolies, etc. In addition, such a viewpoint provides a means of eliminating, and of safeguarding against, confusion in legislation of the type represented by the AAA and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Such a program can be pragmatic in its approach to specific issues and still avoid the path of mere opportunism.
>
> I believe that a program of this sort will do two further things:
>
> 1. It will provide a rallying point for a majority of our voters—voters who will not accept further nonscientific experimentation—about a long-run program.
> 2. It will provide immediate means of attaining and providing for socially-desirable objectives.

That is what I would call—if the word hasn't lost all its meaning—a truly liberal approach. It would be heartening if the victors could erect it as the credo of opposition.

Nonstop

Wide World

British Set Distance Flight Record

Above: The three Royal Air Force bombers which flew from Ismailia, Egypt, to Fort Darwin, Australia, a distance of 7,160 miles, recently. Two of the planes covered the distance nonstop. The third plane landed to refuel and then continued the flight. The fliers bettered by 856 miles the record previously held by the Russian fliers on their Moscow-to-California flight in 1937. Below: Squadron Leader R. Kellett, left, and Wing Commander O. R. Gaylord, who were the leaders of the flight.

Radio Asks Self-Regulation As Monopoly Inquiry Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Conversion of radio abroad into a powerful instrument of dictatorship is giving American broadcasters fuel for their argument for self-regulation as opposed to Government control.

This was evident today as the Federal Communications Commission, opening an investigation of alleged monopoly in radio broadcasting, was told by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board, National Broadcasting Company, that self-regulation is the "democratic way in a democratic country."

Mr. Sarnoff proposed that the broadcasting industry improve its public service by means of a voluntary code to be administered "by a suitable representative of the entire industry." Self-regulation is already in effect in the moving picture industry, with Will Hays, former Postmaster General, as an "umpire," and in baseball which has Judge Kenesaw M. Landis as its arbitrator.

Holding that the time has come for "positive action," Mr. Sarnoff declared: "The fate of broadcasting in other nations and the attacks on democracy throughout the world clearly indicate the necessity for finding a democratic solution for the problems of the American system of broadcasting — a solution which on the one hand will enable us fully to meet the social obligations of radio, and, the other, will protect our traditional freedoms.

The R. C. A. President said the effect of undemocratic controls over broadcasting had been brought home to him during the recent European crisis when "American listeners were better and earlier informed on events in Europe than the Europeans themselves."

"In this time of world crisis," he declared, "it is of vital importance that every American citizen should recognize, in the freedom of our

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Anglo-Italian Pact on Nov. 16

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today formally announced that the Anglo-Italian agreement reached last Easter would become operative Nov. 16.

The statement was made in a written reply by Mr. Chamberlain to a question in the House of Commons.

It was understood that Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy would sign a declaration in Rome placing the accord in effect and thereafter Lord Perth would present new credentials to the King of Italy recognizing him also as Emperor of Ethiopia.

The agreement was designed to compose British and Italian differences in Africa and the Mediterranean, areas of vital importance to both nations. In effect, Britain and Italy promised to take no military measures against each other and to call off propaganda against each other.

Putting the accord into force was conditioned upon Italian steps to withdraw troops from war-torn Spain which Mr. Chamberlain recently said had been started. The accord itself contained Italy's promise that it renounce any territorial, political or "privilege economic" aims in Spain.

Britain assure Italy that London would work through the League of Nations for recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Ford's Boy Farmers Cut a $6,000 'Melon'

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Ford's 67 young partners in a "back-to-the-farm" experiment cut a $6,000 "melon" last week.

The boys, none of whom could find jobs, were recruited by the Ford Welfare Department and by various American Legion posts from among needy families last spring.

Mr. Ford lent them 400 acres of his farm land on the outskirts of Detroit. The boys built their own camp, slept in army tents, and worked the fields under "bosses" chosen by them.

Mr. Ford staked them to tools tractors and seed, paid them wages of $2 a day, and provided a cook and dietician. He ate with them many times during the summer. The camp operated from May to November.

The final accounting showed a profit of $6,000 from the sale of produce after Mr. Ford had been reimbursed for the money he advanced. Fifty-nine of the boys received $96.97 each. Eight others, who left the camp b[illegible] it disbanded, received lesser [illegible]nts.

U.S. Capitalism: Inquiry Seeks To Aid Industry

'Big Business,' assured it will be no 'witch hunt,' prepares to co-operate to the fullest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Twelve men in Washington are authorized to spend $500,000 in the next two years to find out what makes the wheels go round in American capitalism. With the election out of the way they will hold their first meeting shortly. This is the National Economic Committee—or "Anti-Monopoly Committee" as it is widely known and its leaders charge erroneously designated—and its first hearing will be one of the most unusual affairs that the United States has witnessed for a decade.

Plans are now laid for the first meeting. The public may have an idea that the "Anti-Monopoly Committee" will start at once to attack some monopoly; that it will bring the corporation leaders direct to the inquisitorial grille and there pick them apart and expose their machinations, to the accompaniment of all the panoply of publicity and fanfar of flashlights to which Washington is so well accustomed. Nothing of the sort.

In its own peculiar way the hearing will be even more unusual than this. As it is now conceived, the first hearing or two will be a national seminar in economic and social history, delivered gravely before a full committee, but actually directed at the ears and attention of the informed element in the nation which follows such matters. There will be no quivering witness under attack. That, perhaps, may come later, though the Committee is bending all its efforts to prevent a clash between itself and business.

The first hearings, on the contrary, will be by careful and conscientious Government experts, who will write a sort of introductory preface to the whole, in conscientious expositions of the particular problems which Twentieth Century capitalism faces in the two key problems: Rigid control of monopoly prices on one hand, and cutthroat competition of uncontrolled farm and similar prices, on the other.

Long Getting Ready

Ever since Congress quit, the six executive members of the Joint Committee, whose chairman is Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, have been preparing for this event. It is not generally known that 89 subpoenas have actually been issued. To date, Big Business has been impressed by the Chairman's repeated assertion that this is no "witch-hunt" and has been cautiously co-operating. Whether this happy state of affairs can be preserved when the Committee really gets below the surface is uncertain. For the moment, the leaders are interested in laying the introductory basis before the public.

The Committee contains such restless intellects as Thurman Arnold, head of the Federal Anti-Trust Division, and William Douglas of the SEC. Senators Borah and King, and Representative Hatton Sumners of the House, are included on the legislative side. They are all agreed on one point, that the great investigation shall be enlightening and elucidating rather than denunciatory. There are good things in American capitalism as well as bad they agree.

Here is the way they sum it up, judging by the off-the-record comments of one or two:

1. We believe in the system of free competitive capitalism.
2. Under it the United States has achieved the highest standard of living in the world.
3. Nevertheless, the good things of this system are not adequately distributed, and production of them is hampered by maladjustments.
4. More than ever today, free capitalism is under competition of brutally efficient totalitarian economies.
5. It is the merest precaution of conservative thinking to probe the present system and seek to extirpate faults and defects—while there is time.

Big Test Is to Come

That is the approach to the problem with which almost everybody will agree. The basic difficulty of the whole great study now starting is to carry the unquestionably excellent findings which will be amassed in the next two years, into law. Members of the 12-man joint Committee are quite aware of this difficulty.

Gathering dust on shelves today in Washington are 19 volumes of evidence and opinions collected in the great industrial commission of 1898, which labored four years un-

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In the Boston Section:

Mayor's moves in El fare increase watched at City Hall.

Election gives new trend to N. H. flood control approach.

Thousands throng auto show as new models attract buyers.

Railroads at peak of Christmas merchandise movements.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 11**

U. S. Capitalism: Inquiry Seeks to Help Operation

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der the aegis of Boise Penrose. Members of the new committee have investigated those documents (very few other people either think about them or know about them) and find that the recommendations given them are almost similar with those which might be offered today. In the months to come extracts from the findings will probably get into print. They are startling in their appropriateness to present problems. But the Commission that gathered them is almost forgotten; the report itself is as defunct as the famous Wickersham Commission on prohibition.

Then there was the Pujo "money" investigation, of 1912. That startled and frightened business at the time. It gathered long volumes of evidence, but its reports today serve only as a burrowing ground for the moles who write doctorial dissertations for Ph. D.'s. In the same way Theodore Roosevelt's spectacular brandishing of the "big stick" against "trusts" produced almost nothing in the way of lasting curb or accomplishment.

Who Can Tell?

Nobody can tell whether the same fate will be in store for the new committee, whose first public hearings will come soon, now that the election is over. But it can be forecast with fair accuracy even now that its gravest difficulties will not be in getting valuable findings, but in getting national action as the result of them.

Some members of the Committee at least recognize this fact. Its two-year life will terminate approximately with a presidential election, in 1940. Its findings may or may not find supporters in the Congress that meets in January, 1941. In the two-year interim of exploration before then, it may expose grave abuses, but this will coincide most probably with a period of business prosperity, when the easy-going habit is to forget the faults in democratic economy. Furthermore, if anti-monopoly legislation is introduced in the two-year interval, it may be caught in the legislative stalemate which frequently occurs in the final years of a presidential second-term.

The 12-man committee is entering its activity with its eyes open. But the objectives of its members are different. Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, is a conservative. He sees little to change in the existing economy, and frankly defends "Big Business" and monopolies. His views are poles apart, for instance, from Messrs. Arnold and Douglas and there is an element of humor in finding them on the same Committee; though they may balance each other.

Most of the drive in the Committee will come from the six executive members. Under the law, four-fifths of the $500,000 is reserved for their use and the co-operating departments, and executive agencies. It is here that most of the work will be done. Getting the ultimate findings enacted into law—if they are enacted into law—is the job for the legislative members.

King to Arrive In Canada May 15

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain will arrive at Quebec aboard the British battleship Repulse May 15 on their tour of Canada next year, an official announcement from Buckingham Palace disclosed last night.

Returning to Canada from a visit to the United States, where they will be guests of President Roosevelt at the White House, they will sail June 10 from Halifax, it said.

Prime Minister Chamberlain today denied in the House of Commons reports that he might accompany for the King and Queen on their visit.

Queen Mother Hears Of Visit to Windsor

LONDON (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester came home by airplane Nov. 12 from Paris where they visited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Shortly after they reached St. James Palace Queen Mother Mary went there to greet them and to hear the news of their visit with the Former King Edward.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, enroute home from a trip to East Africa, spent Nov. 11 with the Windsors. It was believed the Queen Mother arranged the meeting as part of a plan to bring the Duke of Windsor back home from his voluntary exile.

Wang I-Ting

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14 (AP)—Wang I-ting, philanthropist and aide of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the founding of the Chinese Republic, who has passed on here, was Minister of Communications, Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce in the Republic's first year.

Known as Wang Chen, he was a prominent figure in China's industrial life with interests in shipping, insurance, and power.

He had served as chairman of the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce and as Vice-Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Among his benefactions, he founded the Lung Hua orphanage and served as an officer of the Anti-Kidnaping Society, China Philanthropic Association, Chinese Red Cross Association, the China International Famine Relief Association, and many other institutions of charity and education, including the Great China University.

ARCADIAN COURT

Luncheon in Simpson's Arcadian Court is always a pleasant event. The food will delight you, the luxurious surroundings and the service leave nothing to be desired.

Take Bay Street elevators Direct to Arcadian Court

Eighth and Ninth Floors

Simpson's TORONTO

Have you seen the NEW electric ranges?

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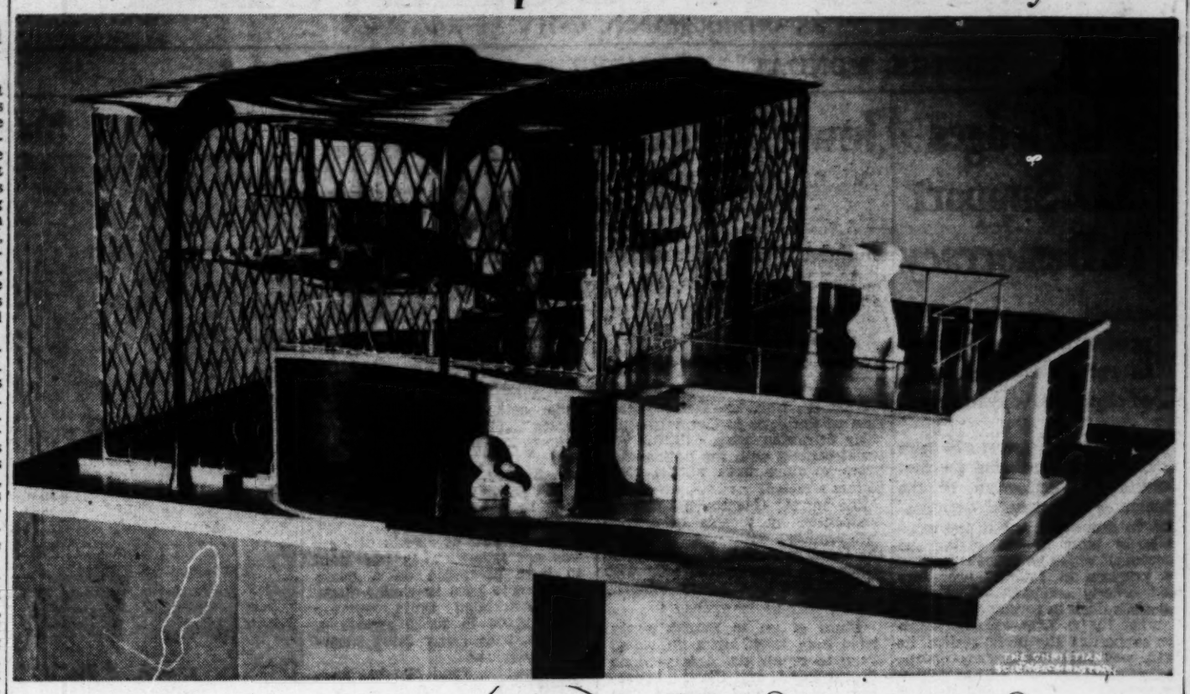
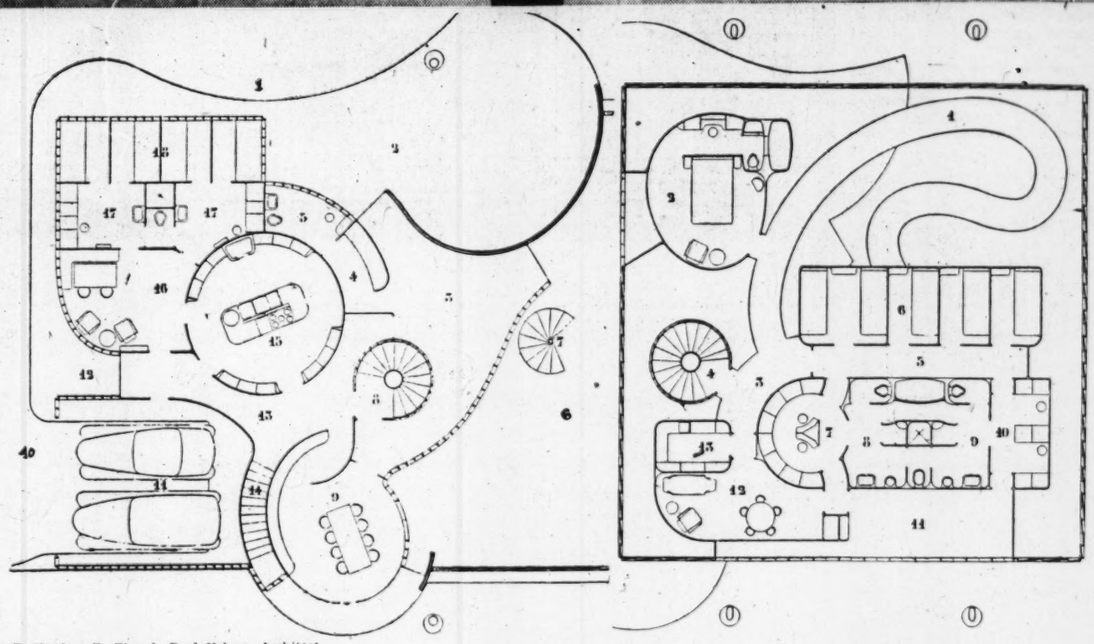
Rooms in This Suspended House Will Be Airy





Hugo P. Herdeg; R. Picard; Paul Nelson, Architect

Plan at Ground Level

(1) Main driveway; (2) entrance porch; (3) vestibule; (4) coat room; (5) toilet; (6) space for reception and family reunion; (7) stairs to ramp; (8) main stairway; (9) dining room opening on reception and on garden; (10) service driveway; (11) garage; (12) service entrance; (13) service corridor; (14) stairs to basement; (15) kitchen; (16) servants' dining room; (17) dressing rooms, toilet and shower; (18) individual sleeping cabins.

Plan at Upper Level

Note: the following rooms are entirely suspended (1) ramp; (2) bedroom with dressing space, bath (Fuller), and porch; (3) laundry; (4) main stairway; (5) passageway; (6) one double and three single sleeping cabins (7) dressing room (women); (8) toilet and bath (women); (9) toilet and bath (men); (10) dressing room (men); 11) porch for calisthenics and sun bathing; (12) children's playroom; (13) linen and cleaning utensils.

Townsend Claims Big Aid to Plan In G.O.P. Surge

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend said yesterday that the Republican upswing in Tuesday's election will aid his old-age pension bloc in Congress and make it "the largest and most powerful in the history of the movement."

"We have won a great victory in this election," the California physician said after studying the final election returns. "It has been our greatest, and I feel certain some definite action will be taken on the Townsend Plan bill very early in the next session."

He asserted that 61 of the newly-elected Republican Congressmen were either pledged to support the bill, or had promised to bring the measure to the floor for debate.

Out of the 240 candidates supported by the Townsend movement, 151 were elected, the pension advocate said, adding that in nine states all Congressional candidates backed by his organization were victorious.

The States he named were Florida, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, New Hampshire, Arizona, Wyoming, and Oregon.

The pension campaigner said that his organization, which made recommendations in 39 states, supported six of the Republican Senatorial candidates who won Democratic seats.

"We were interested in putting in a lot of Republicans," said Dr. Townsend, who envisioned back in 1933 the time when all over the age of 65 would be given $200 a month by the Government.

"No truly democratic government can be a one-party government," he said. "There must be a balance of parties in Congress if we are to have sound legislation. Both predominately liberal, and predominately reactionary governments threaten sane legislation."

"The next Congress is going to give us progressive legislative measures . . .," Dr. Townsend said. "It is going to place old age annuities on a pay-as-you-go basis. Out of the chaos of the past 10 years we are going to see born a new economic and social concept. . . ."

New Fertilizer

Addition of small quantities of copper and manganese to some of the peat soils of the Florida everglades causes bountiful crops to grow on hitherto unproductive land.

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New Type House Like Suspended Bird Cage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the Pierre Matisse Gallery here, Paul Nelson is exhibiting the model of a house which he calls a "hypothetical research in architecture."

In conceiving this plan he started from the assumption that we need to develop a social state in which the individual can at times isolate himself more completely than in the ordinary home, from the intrusions of family, friends and events, in order to acquire that wisdom with which he will eventually serve more abundantly his friends and his community.

These ideas translated into architecture have produced the suspended and caged-in domicile which is intriguing New York at the present moment.

Suspension expresses the architect's thought regarding freedom from material bonds. The cage, which in an actual residence would be filled in with translucent glass—each pane slightly inclined at a different angle in order to produce blurring reflections that would increase the opacity—demonstrates his thesis of isolation.

Four Spaces

Four spaces characterize this architectural plan; and they are expressed in four groupings, each detached from the other. The utility or service group, for instance, occupies the ground level, under the terrace and is composed of kitchen, laundry, storage rooms and whatnot. Both the habitation and the contemplative groups are suspended. Bedrooms, except in the case of one conventional suite, are rectangular "cabins," from which one goes out to well-arranged bathing and dressing facilities, and to a gymnasium.

The contemplative study rooms suggest nautilus shells, being approached by circuitous vestibules, short but sufficient to convey the desired feeling of isolation. These quarters are reached from a staircase which winds up through a closed cylinder just within the main entrance door—which is placed within the cage at about the point where the terrace stretches out, expressing freedom.

Around these three spaces flows, so to speak, the leisure or social area. A formal reception room is placed on the ground level, but on or near the next landing—there are no stories, only irregular levels—are situated the dining-room, the library (suspended), the children's playroom, the terrace. The various levels of this leisure space are made accessible by a ramp which spirals to the several locations; and which, in opposition to the swift, efficient staircase, demonstrates, Mr. Nelson explains, the relaxation of leisure. He stresses the stimulation to be derived from choice of methods and change of motion, and, equally, from "contradictions" between straight and curved lines, from his squares and circles; his static and dynamic forms.

Lighting and Ventilation

The house is conceived as being built of reinforced concrete and glass bricks, except for the suspension construction executed in inoxidable metal tubing, electrically welded. The interior rooms would be lighted from the terrace above and the house air-conditioned throughout.

Although the plan is an experimental project, nevertheless, the domicile could be built today. It would prove, Mr. Nelson says, a somewhat expensive construction until the parts were pre-fabricated, whereupon the costs would become very moderate.

In the meantime, it is quite exciting to realize that we need not live in just houses, but could, if we wanted to, hang ourselves up in monoliths (Mr. Nelson says his house is a monolith) and thereby, according to the thesis, become more cultured citizens.

World Affairs Notebook

Japan in China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's announced program of a Tokyo-controlled Far Eastern political and economic bloc embracing Japan, China, and Manchukuo is a new step in the policy of dominating the Far East that took root 44 years ago. At that time Japan emerged from domestic upheavals to start a career of expansion from which it has never seriously drawn back. Some of the main steps to imperial power have been as follows:

Trouble in Korea, 1894, which brought Formosa and the Pescadores Islands to Japan, started a train of events the results of which are still being seen—one of which was the annexation of Korea six years later.

Rift with Russia, 1905, brought victory through lack of popular interest among the Russian people in the dispute. Japan acquired Port Arthur and railroad, mining and other rights that led to fresh disputes ending in the conquest of Manchuria, begun in 1931.

New prestige came, not only with the victory over Russia, but also with the alliance with Britain in 1902, which was renewed with fresh advantages for Japan in 1905 and brought Japan into the war against Germany, 1914. A year later came the famous Twenty-one Demands on China that would have virtually brought China into subjection. The demands were partially met, leaving a trail of animosity that might have brought a new outbreak had not the Versailles Treaty of 1919 transferred Germany's rights in Shantung to Japan and eased the situation. It was this peaceful condition that the Nine-Power Treaty, signed in Washington in 1921, sought to perpetuate.

Conquest of Manchuria, begun 1931, was completed the following year, Manchuria's independence being proclaimed in February, 1932, and Jehol being added to the new state a year later. Military operations did not cease until the treaty of Tangku in May, 1933, had given Japan rights south of the Great Wall.

Present War of Conquest began July 7, 1937, in a brush between soldiers near Peiping. In four months Shanghai had been taken and Nanking a month later. Last month both Hankow and Canton fell to Japan, giving it 575,000 square miles on the Asiatic mainland.

A Monday Feature

Mexican Worker Co-Op Combats Unionization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY Mexico — As a subtle and effective means of preventing dictation to workers here from union heads in Mexico City, the methods taken by employers is to suggest that workers agitating for unionization form co-operatives instead, with the guarantee of the employer to buy all produce turned out. The latest shop to take this step was a local shirt factory, in which agitation had held up business while half the workers tried to unionize the other, unwilling half.

The employer, pointing out that co-operatives may pay themselves what wages they wish and set their own hours, while remaining free from union dictatorship from a center out of touch with local needs, agreed to buy all goods produced by the workers, and sell them materials at cost, if they would form a co-operative instead. He agreed to grant them working space in his factory as well, rent free. This method is in favor here, as a means of preventing constant shut-downs of power by union heads from the capitol to force settlement of all small disputes (the electrical power workers being unionized) and it seems to work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Elections Add to Strength Of Liberal Pension Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—As a result of last week's elections, the movement for liberalized old-age pensions, involved in State contests from the Atlantic to Pacific, gains additional strength. An analysis of the issue which was one of the most important and ubiquitous in the whole election, is now possible as the result of latest returns.

There were two types of contest; in the first, referenda were presented to State voters; in the second, the contestants themselves ran on pension programs, or had support from Townsend or other groups.

In the referenda list, the California scrip money scheme was defeated by only about 100,000 votes, while Sheridan Downey, its Democratic advocate, was elected to the Senate; in North Dakota the $40 a month Federal-State payment program was adopted, although its chief backer, Gov. William A. Langer, was defeated; in Colorado, voters refused to repeal the $40-a-month old-age pension program, which is embarrassing the State's finances by its generosity; in Oregon, voters rejected a $60-a-month old-age program, but instructed their Congressmen to seek a vote on the Townsend plan as an amendment to the Constitution.

These were the chief results in the crop of State-wide referenda.

What Election Showed

In the field of direct election of independent Congressmen a check shows that about 40 of the newly elected Republican Representatives have Townsend backing. The Townsend support may have been a considerable factor in the revival of the Republican Party, though the extent is uncertain. The factional opponent of the Townsend group, the General Welfare Federation of America, charges that over 100 nominees endorsed by Dr. Francis E. Townsend were defeated. However, even so, the indorsement of 40 successful Republican candidates is a factor of importance.

The Townsend plan would levy a 2 per cent transactions tax; and distribute the proceeds to old people up to $200 a month. Under the rival general welfare plan, funds would be raised through a gross income tax, eliminating all reference to $200 a month, and with pensions starting at an estimated $60 a month.

With new supports coming to Washington for liberalized old-age pension plans of one sort or another, it is fairly certain that Mr. Roosevelt's already announced desire to liberalize the present Federal old-age program will go through. Most observers believe that there is little present chance of either the original Townsend plan, or the General Welfare Federation's bill being enacted at this stage, and the drive for these measures is likely to be channeled into liberalization of the Roosevelt law, for the time being.

Bill Is Introduced

The background of the legislative situation is as follows:

A bill called the "General Welfare Act," embodying the original Townsend $200-a-month plan, was introduced by Representative Charles N. Crosby (D) of Pennsylvania, in 1937.

In June, 1937, many of the bill's sponsors broke with Dr. Townsend, because he opposed the Supreme Court reorganization program, and formed the General Welfare Federation with a modified bill. When Congress adjourned last June, the Federation had secured 140 signatures of House members to discharge the bill from the Ways and Means Committee, while a total of 164 members had requested a hearing.

As the situation stands today, at least 180 candidates have been elected to the House with the support of either the Townsend group or the General Welfare Federation group. It takes 218 members to discharge a Committee to bring either one of these pension plans to the floor.

The original $200-a-month Townsend plan will presumably be offered to the new House when it meets next January, but the chief legislative fight is likely to center on the Federation's "General Welfare" bill, covering all persons over 60, as a matter of right, with a presumptive $60-a-month pension, raised by a 2 per cent gross income tax. The Welfare Federation says the new Congress will contain 79 House members favoring its program as it stands (made up of 47 Democrats, 28 Republicans, 2 Progressives and 2 Farm Laborites). When the Federation lists its "sympathizers" it doubles the list, and claims a total of 141.

More Indorsement

The new Congress will show 69 Representatives indorsed by both the high-pension groups; another 54 indorsed by the General Welfare group, and another 57 indorsed by Dr. Townsend alone.

Even with this 180, the total is still under the 218 necessary to discharge a hostile Committee. The General Welfare Federation has launched a drive to reduce the number necessary to discharge a committee to 145.

Under the Federal Social Security Act, old age pensions are limited to about 40,000,000. The prospect is that large new groups will be included by the Administration, and pensions raised.

21,300,000 on Relief in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—One in every six persons in the United States was receiving some form of public aid in September, according to the Social Security Board.

The Board's report showed 21,300,000 persons in 6,600,000 households receiving government aid in September. The bill for Federal, State, and local relief that month was $265,698,000, approximately 1 per cent more than in August.

Greatest increase in expenditures was under WPA which spent 2 per cent more in September than in August. General relief provided by states and local governments declined about 2½ per cent during the same period. Payments for old-age assistance, aid to the needy blind, and aid to dependent children increased a little over 1 per cent.

The September bill was divided as follows: Public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children from federal, state, and local funds under the Social Security Act and other special types of public assistance, $43,316,000.

Earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employment on work projects (A) the Works Progress Administration, $158,000,000; (B) the National Youth Administration, $3,730,000, and (C) other Federal agencies, $5,025,000.

Earnings of persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, $18,767,000.

Subsistence grants under the Farm Security Administration, $1,212,000.

General relief in cash and in kind by states and localities, $35,448,000.

Traffic Safety Declared to Rest With Officials in Charge of Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Exhibits by the American Automobile Association, the National Safety Council, and other organizations co-operating in the safety campaign of the Automotive Safety Foundation figure in this year's National Automobile Show here.

Visitors are asked to express their opinion on how traffic accidents can be reduced, on proper speed, the judicious use of horns and the respective rights of pedestrians and drivers. They are then led to exhibits graphically depicting the cost and consequences of the nation's traffic accident toll.

One of the most forceful exhibits is an impact machine, illustrating what happens when two vehicles collide head-on at various speeds. Other displays mark the growth of the school safety-patrol movement, which has already enlisted the aid of 270,000 boys and girls in the fight for safer roads.

According to Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Automotive Safety Foundation, and President of the Studebaker Corporation, the nation-wide drive for traffic safety has startling and satisfying results. For the first nine months of this year, he said, the nation's traffic fatality rate was 12 per 100,000,000 vehicle miles, in comparison with a rate of 17.4 at the beginning of 1936.

Mr. Hoffman held that this figure signified a reduction of one-third in the accident rate since 1936, which means a saving of 12,000 lives, a reduction of not less than 350,000 in the injured toll and a cut of $350,000,000 in the cash loss from accidents.

Attributing these results to the efforts of persons directing Federal, State and town affairs, Mr. Hoffman said they reflected a growing acknowledgment that accident prevention, like crime and fire prevention, is the responsibility of officials. He found particularly encouraging the growth of interest on the part of the public in safety problems, and of a determination to help in solving them.

Mr. Hoffman noted that while accident prevention costs money, it is far cheaper than paying for accidents themselves. He held that today in the United States $30 is spent for accidents to every dollar spent for prevention.

The need, he declared, is for men trained in accident prevention who can draft and carry out soundly conceived and carefully correlated long-term programs.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Some Twelfth Century Schisms: Failure of Second Crusade Led to Organization of Various Groups Fostering Special Reforms in Church Practice

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thirty-seventh of 56 Articles

One effect of the growing dissatisfaction with the conditions in the Church was the springing up of groups, sometimes formidable in numbers, to combat and, perhaps by precept and example, to reform inconsistencies in the religious practice of the day. One of these was called the Cathari, that is, the Pure, or the Albigenses, a name derived from Albi, one of the chief seats of the activity in southern Europe. Failure of the Second Crusade, for which unfavorable Church conditions were held responsible, gave stimulus to this movement. So widespread was this activity that by the end of the twelfth century, it became a threat to the Church in Rome.

While there was not complete doctrinal agreement throughout this schism, there was a degree of uniformity of belief. All agreed that the material world is the product of an evil power and that the souls of men, taken from God's realm of good, are held in bondage by this evil power. Salvation is won by the individual through asceticism, repentance, and "consolation," a rite not unlike baptism, whereby sins are forgiven and entrance is gained into the Kingdom of Heaven. These protestants rejected the major part of the Old Testament, regarded the incarnation merely as a semblance, and the resurrection merely as a symbol. The eating of flesh and holding of property were forbidden. The oath of poverty was a part of their ritual.

In 1179, a great convention of this group was held in Toulouse, so large that it aroused deep concern in the Church authority. As the mild means of conversion failed to win over these zealous reformers, more sanguinary measures were adopted. A Crusade in the south of France destroyed great numbers, and finally the terrible Inquisition, through various forms of mental and physical torture, completed the ruthless destruction of the remainder. The Cathari as a group disappeared, but their influence was not destroyed.

"Give to the Poor"

Another group, termed the Waldenses, was named from Waldo, a prominent merchant of Lyons. When stirred by the song of a wandering minstrel to contemplate things of the Spirit, he asked a teacher of theology the best way to find God. The clergyman replied by quoting the words of Jesus: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow me." Waldo took the injunction literally, sold his property, and, after providing for his family, gave the remainder to the poor. He undertook to follow in the footsteps of the Apostles and, to be assured of the proper way, caused the New Testament to be translated.

Soon, drawn by the apparent sincerity of the man, many joined him, and they preached the doctrine of repentance. When refused permission by the Pope to preach, they persisted; excommunication followed, but this did not suppress their activities. Other groups joined the Waldenses, holding that the New Testament is the way of life, and many committed it to memory. These valiant religionists refused masses and prayers for the dead, and denied purgatory.

Accepting the Scriptural injunction to preach the Gospel to every creature, the Waldenses went about two by two, preaching and teaching the precepts of the Founder of Christianity with humility and in poverty. This, however, did not at all suit the Church in Rome. Danger to ecclesiastical authority was seen in the growing popularity of the movement. When Waldo's appeal to the Archbishop of Lyons had been rejected and excommunication of the aides followed, he turned to the Pope, Alexander III. At first the Pope received him kindly and approved his vow of poverty, but the council called in 1179, not only anathematized the Cathari, but also forbade the Waldensians to preach because of their ignorance and general incompetency. Liberty of prophesying within the Church was forbidden, but the spirit of service was not quenched.

Missionaries' Zeal Unquenched

Still holding himself to have been devoutly inspired, Waldo and his followers seceded. In consequence, at a synod held at Verona in 1183, the group known as the "Poor Men" were anathematized. As the spirit of the Waldenses was seen to be implacable, a quarter of a century later, effort was made by the Pope to win them back to the fold of the Church, but in this he was only partially successful.

In spite of increasing persecutions the movement grew until it spread over the major part of western Europe. The zeal of these missionaries was as unquenchable as was the spirit of the early Christians. They had caught glimpses of the Christ, and this ministry became the dominant influence of their lives. That this was not discovered and turned to good purpose in promoting the general cause of Christianity, was due to the blindness of the Church authorities to the form and purpose of true Christian ministry. A great lesson had to be learned.

The doctrines advocated by the Waldensians during and after the thirteenth century are now regarded as the precursor to the Reformed Faith, which became the cause of separation a few centuries later. In general they held to the supreme authority of the Scriptures and the right of all to read them in their own language; and, having read, to determine for themselves their meaning. They denied papal authority and many of the rites and doctrines of the Catholic Church, a situation which intensified the opposition of that body into persecution.

From the middle of the thirteenth century until the Reformation the severities of the Inquisition increased. Especially under Innocent VIII, in 1488, were the barbarities accompanied by the destruction of many of the adherents of this sect. Under continued persecution the Waldensians were circumscribed in their activities, being confined for the most part to secluded regions, to valleys not easily accessible. The Reformation did not end their troubles, and a massacre of several thousand occurred as late as 1655. This roused the wrath of Cromwell and called forth from Milton a famous sonnet.

There can be no doubt as to the benefit to the cause of Christianity of the missionary activities of the Waldensians. They were pioneers in a greatly needed reformation of the Church; and while their doctrines may not have been without defects, yet they roused intellectually and spiritually a large body of Christians to more active demonstration of their faith. It is said that the progress of Protestantism in Italy, even to this day, has been largely due to their zeal in evangelical activities.

The movements discussed above, as we have seen, were carried on under the disapproval of the Church. Their leaders had early fallen under the ban of ecclesiastical dismissal. Within the Church, however, there grew up two organizations patterned in some measure after these dissidents, having the same purpose and rivaling the Poor Men of Lyons. They were the Franciscan Order of Gray Friars and the Dominican Order of Black Friars.

The origin of these Orders reads like a romance. While the great Innocent III was walking on a summer evening on the terrace of the palace, a man in the garb of a pauper approached him with the proposal to reform the Church and convert the non-Christian world through the ministry of a brotherhood of popular preachers. The mendicant was none other than Francis of Assisi, who became one of the most outstanding characters in the Middle Centuries. His life has been likened to a pure stream flowing into a sea of moral blackness.

Heard Call to Rebuild Church

Francis was the son of a cloth merchant, a gay pleasure-seeking but innocent youth, who, during a serious illness, caught a glimpse of a higher and more useful life. This was the beginning of a progressive conversion which resulted in his turning away from his former habits to a life of strict asceticism, signaled by a burning desire to help the poor, the sick, and the needy. His whole nature was transformed. It is said that in response to the message which he believed came from God, "Francis, rebuild my Church," with his own hands he rebuilt the chapel in Assisi, a work of three years.

Another message commanded him to "preach, saying the Kingdom of God is at hand," but in the poverty of a mendicant. Obeying what he thought to be a heavenly injunction, he went forth, divested of all his material possessions, even of his shoes and accustomed clothes. Clad as a pilgrim in a rough tunic girded at the waist by a rope, he set out upon his great purpose to preach to the poor and needy the gospel of peace, repentance, and joy.

Francis was not an educated man as that term is commonly used, but he was fired with the spirit of Christianity. Immediately inspired by his message, men of widely differing callings, the high and the low, came to him, and presently, probably quite beyond his intention, he found that he had instituted an order. In poverty and in demeanor of humility they came. Without ritual, creed, or formal worship, they preached the simple doctrine of the Master, for a time making their headquarters in the "Church of the Little Portion" at Assisi, one of the chapels restored by Francis himself.

Thus began the Order of Franciscans. Francis was an avowed lover of nature. The birds, animals, flowers were all objects of his deep affection, and beautiful stories are told of the response made by animate creatures to his love for them. He even preached a sermon to the birds. His followers lived simply, raising much of their food in the gardens. They were not like the monks, whose primary desire was to save their own souls. The Franciscans were then fired by an unquenchable desire to save humanity from its sin, poverty, and suffering.

"Go Forth, My Brothers"

Pope Innocent was exceedingly wise in his attitude toward the growing Order. He understood their purpose and, although opposed by his Cardinals, who saw a danger in this growing band of poverty-stricken preachers, he treated them with tolerance and consideration. "Go forth, my brothers, and the Lord be with you," was his injunction as they set out to Christianize the world.

The movement was highly successful. Great numbers swelled their ranks and it spread throughout a large portion of Europe, even to the British Isles. Under the leadership of an inspired lady of rank who took the oath of poverty, women formed a branch of the Order and the work went on beyond any development its founder dreamed of.

A story which was generally held as credible relates to a remarkable experience of the founder of the Franciscans, the sainted Francis. While in prayer, so real did the crucifixion become to him that the prints of the nails appeared in his hands and the spear wound in his side. These marks are known as "Stigmata." The incident perfectly illustrates the effect of intense thought upon the human body. What is visualized mentally may become manifest in terms of the flesh.

St. Francis has become one of the most loved of medieval religionists. His joyous, simple nature, his complete devotion to his convictions as to his duty as a follower of Christ Jesus, his willingness to live in poverty and what many would have termed extreme hardship, combined to win to him the affection of the masses of his own time, and the admiration of unnumbered hosts during the centuries that have followed.

Youth Returns Happy to Woods After Look at Big Town Sights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Young Roland Small, a trapper's son, of Carlo township, Hastings County, Ontario, rode on a train for the first time when he came to Akron to visit a man who had employed his father as a guide in the northern woods. He had never attended a movie, until his Akron friend took him to see, "Spawn of the North" a tale which made him feel at home, and "Penrod and His Brother," which reminded him of his dog in Canada. He visited a newspaper plant, and his eyes sparkled as he spoke of cutting pulp wood last summer. "Maybe some of my pulp wood," said he, "went into the making of this paper. Farmers in my part of the country cut pulp wood to pay their taxes."

Once Roland said he saw an airplane flying high in the sky at home. In Akron, he inspected a big transport plane at the Airport and even went aloft in it. Though he knows the Canadian backwoods like a book, he nearly got lost several times in Akron's city streets.

He told tales of his own experiences in the north which would make adventure material for a book. Winters with his folks are long and severe, the first frost arriving in Carlo this year on Aug. 27. The nearest town to his cabin is Bancroft, 20 miles distant, with a population of less than 1,000.

"Ice an inch thick formed on a pan of milk we left outdoors in late August," he said. "The cold season lasts until the latter part of May. Average temperature in midwinter is about 40 below, and I have known it to reach 60 below. Farmers dry up their cows in November. In winter we do without milk of any kind. We grow the finest potatoes in North America."

He had never eaten a grapefruit, until he came here, or seen one; but deer meat is everyday fare for him. "Before winter sets in we lay in our season's supply of about 500 pounds of flour and an assortment of canned goods and sugar," he said.

A legacy from his mother is a cookbook, by which the lad has taught himself to cook. Next to this, his most valuable possession, he says, is a spinning wheel on which he spins yarn from raw wool, 2-ply, 3-ply and 4-ply thread. "I make socks for my father, brother and myself, and sweaters and packets for my two little sisters, who live with my grandmother," he boasted.

He sees his father on an average of only once a month. "Trapping and guiding tourists keeps him away, except in the winter," he explained. While he was in Akron, getting his first glimpse of the outside world, his younger brother was in the backwoods cabin, with no companions but a couple of dogs. "He's a good cook, too, and he will get along all right" Roland noted complacently.

He attended school only up to the seventh grade, when his father told him he had had enough education. A good part of his reading is of pamphlets on agriculture; for he says he wants to be a farmer. "Land is cheap," he observed, "in that part of Canada. You can buy a farm for two cents an acre—and you can buy the fields and a house and outbuildings for $5 an acre. Crops include corn, wheat and alfalfa, as well as all kinds of vegetables."

Just before he left for his northern home, he expressed a desire to take back an Airedale dog, because, "they're a grand breed and easily trained to haul a sled."

Helium Goes Up —In Toy Balloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

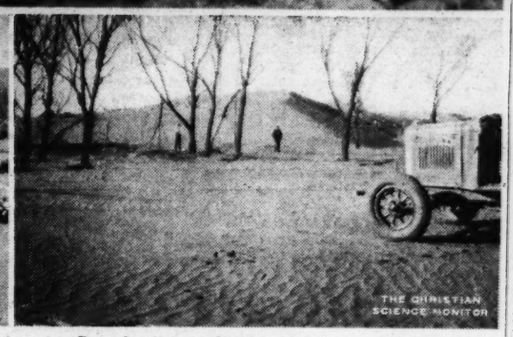
AKRON, Ohio—One solution to the helium use problem, which has been bothering Government and lighter-than-air officials, has been discovered by a New York woman. Miss Helen C. Warny is selling 200,000 cubic feet a year of Uncle Sam's noninflammable lifting gas much of which is going to waste on the Texas prairie, for use in toy and parade balloons.

The helium, as Miss Warny sells it, is packaged in metal cylinders of 200 cubic feet each. Each cylinder hold enough gas for about 500 balloons and sells for around $25, plus a $10 deposit on the cylinder. This means that each balloon, when filled, contains about six cents' worth of gas.

Miss Warny's best customer is a department store in New York City whose annual Thanksgiving parade is one mammoth helium-filled balloon after another.

The World's Fair with its balloon displays and its releases of thousands of balloons for advertising purposes also promises to send the balloon business skyrocketing.

Dust: Dilemma Before Australia



Michael Terry

Drought Area in South Australia

Top: Trucks can venture into the desert after rains, as grasses spring up and support the wheels. But the crossing of creek beds requires the use of coconut matting.

Lower left: Parakeelya in flower. The plant can be used as a fodder on which cattle can be raised without water.

Lower right: Desolation on road to Alice Springs.

'Dust Bowl' of Australia: No. 1 Problem

Australia's problem of gradually increasing erosion is discussed in the following article by a British explorer who has spent much time traveling over the lesser known regions of the Australian Continent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Australia's dust-bowl problem is among the most serious that face the Commonwealth. It may be corrected, but it will probably call for courage and firmness on the part of the Government to force settlers to quit their land. It may be found cheaper to compensate them than to let them continue.

If the areas are abandoned where the sand drift is worst, nature will at least develop again the hardy, slow-growing dry lands, shrubs, grasses, and tough trees. Untouched except by kangaroo, emu, and the like, they should strengthen till at last they return to the condition they maintained for thousands of years.

In South Australia at least the problem can be handled in this way, for where soil erosion is worst the settlers are few. If abandonment were decided upon, only about 1,000 ranchers would have to be moved. If the compensation were to average $5,000 per head, it would be a small price compared with the insurance on such properties.

On the other hand a more gentle solution might be effected through the offices of the Lands Department, which might insist on very light stocking of the Crown Lands which are now leased to the ranchers.

There is too the possibility of a return to greater moisture. Exceptional rains, the best since the white man came, have fallen on the eroded area this year.

But Australia has only one great artery of flowing water—the river Murray. An American, named Chaffey, had the vision to establish a great dried fruit industry along its banks.

Had Australia other rivers, if there were running water in the north of South Australia, a lot of its problems would be solved. But it has only artesian water.

Round the northwest corner of the state of Victoria, was the waste mallee land. Hundreds of "mallee rollers" were set to work crushing down the 10-foot high bushes, ripping them out by the roots—leaving clear, clean paddocks for farms.

Good harvests came. There were schemes for thousands of settlers before Parliament—but today thousands are being slowly ruined by the sand which is smothering their crops.

A shrewd Surveyor General of South Australia, G. W. Goyder, drew a line more or less parallel to the coast, maybe 100 miles inland. He noted where the saltbush indicated that semi-arid country ceased. That he called his line of rainfall as he deduced that inland from it the falls would be too light and irregular for farming. He was laughed at by many. But today the State of South Australia appears to have its best future between the lines he marked on the map. There are no mineral resources that really matter.

The sand is creeping up to the ranchers on the western borders of Queensland and New South Wales.

The problem must be met.

Michael Terry

Tides and Currents at Ports Figured for Sailing Masters

WASHINGTON (AP)—Predictions covering the movement of the waters of the world for every day of 1939 are published by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in eight volumes. Forecasts for tides and currents in the primary and secondary ports of all oceans are issued for the safety of mariners, from the master of the Queen Mary to the skipper of the smallest fishing boat.

Navigators will set the time of their sailings and landings according to the hour and minute of high and low tides as computed far ahead of time. The tide experts use a complicated calculating machine, and it is said that their predictions will be accurate to within a few minutes, and to within a foot in depth of water.

The volumes contain information on the rising and setting of the sun and the moon, to aid in determining positions at sea; a table for converting local time to Greenwich standard time; tables of ocean currents in harbors throughout the world; a table of the moon's motions around the earth; declinations of the sun and moon; and the exact time of the equinoxes and solstices. All these are vital to ocean navigation and are becoming equally important to air navigation on trans-oceanic lines.

By the tables, the captain of a ship can determine exactly the time of high and low tides at Zanzibar, Africa; Doublat on the Hooghly River in India; Hook of Holland, Netherlands; or Galveston, Texas, on Jan. 1 or Dec. 31, and on any day between. L. F. Disney, Chief of the Tides and Currents Division, said that 37 different sets of data are used in computing the tides and currents of 4,200 maritime ports.

The "pull" of the sun and the moon are the most important factors in determining the tides, he explained; but their effect changes from day to day in every part of the world. When sun and moon are on the same side of the earth, the pull is stronger, and the tides are higher on that side. When they are opposite each other, the tides are lower. But the sun and the moon vary greatly in their distances from the earth at any given time, and the moon "wobbles" in its orbit, on account of alternating attraction of earth and sun. This, too, affects the tides.

The amount of rainfall in any section of the world, the trade winds which sweep toward shore or away from it, and the depth of water in a harbor and offshore are factors that must be computed in preparing tide predictions.

The calculating machine, which almost automatically computes the tides, is capable of scanning the 37 different sets of data at once. It adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides simultaneously and gives the result on two dials, one of which shows the height of tide and the other the hour and the minute.

Data on tides, weather, and sun and moon are set on the machine for the particular port on which predictions are to be made. The predictions are computed two years in advance, to allow time for checking the figures and preparing them for printing.

Mr. Disney said it is possible to predict with reasonable accuracy the tides in Cook Inlet, Alaska—where they run as high as 50 feet—for the year 2038.

Prankless Plan For Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Halloween can be made an occasion for good clean fun. Some 2,000 grade and high school boys and girls of this community contributed their enthusiastic support this year to a plan to prove this statement.

Here's what happened. Each student was offered a free ticket to the moving picture entertainment shown at the senior high school auditorium under the sponsorship of the Senior High Boys' League. Acceptance of these tickets was made contingent upon signing a pledge, ". . . not to do any kind of damage to property before, on, or after Halloween." On the afternoon of Halloween 1,000 grade school signers were entertained and during the evening an equivalent number of junior and senior high school students. Cider and doughnuts were a part of the treat.

"It's a fine idea and the results were splendid," said City Superintendent of Schools A. C. Davis. H. A. Robinson, Chief of Police, added his hearty approval.

The first debating society in America was organized in 1727 by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. He called it the "Junto."

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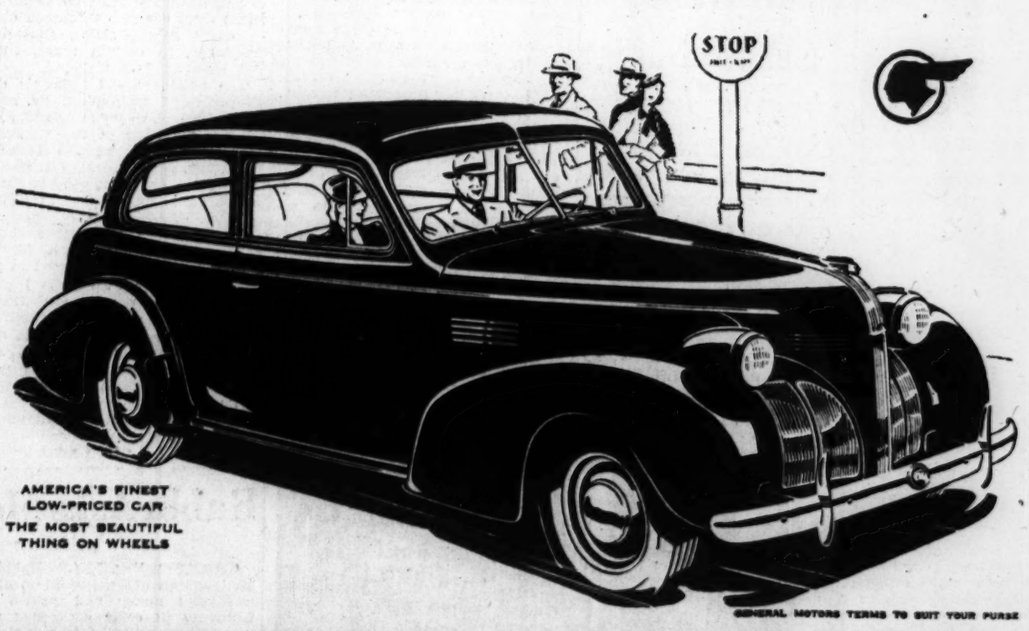

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Prize-Winning Peace Plan Launched in 91 Key Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The peace plan originated by Miss Elizabeth R. Pendry which won a prize from the Women's Press Club last spring and which provides for a survey of the needs of all nations is being launched in 91 key cities under the general auspices of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs. Dinner gatherings were held i nall these cities Nov. 10 at which a program of nation-wide, and eventually world-wide, action was discussed.

"It is true that we have had many other world economic surveys of fine character," Miss Pendry, a member of the Soroptimist Club of New York, said at the meeting at the Wellington Hotel here Nov. 10, "but what has become of them? Instead of having reached a solution, we have the situation which today confronts us. Why? We believe it is because the various peace plans never reached the business people, the average person who never fully understood them. It is this 'you-and-me' group which we seek to enlist."

Through a questionnaire, now being distributed by the 91 clubs to organizations throughout the world wishing to participate, the plan will gather information about the law of supply and demand as it affects various nations, with particular respect to the business in which the one filling out the questionnaire is engaged. The set-up will be an international committee on each continent which will receive the votes registered on the questionnaire and will later turn these over to a world-wide committee of business men and women.

Will Make Recommendations

This committee will then recommend world machinery for the better distribution of essential products, for developing impoverished areas, for better international cooperative financial stability as well as fluidity, for selling lands to nations provided they need it and other permanent methods of satisfying nations' needs in a friendly, honest, but business-like manner.

Miss Pendry emphasized that it was "the needs of the people—not the claims of the leaders"—which must offer greater protection than material arms.

"Today we hope to find these needs by a world survey of economic needs," she continued, "by a questionnaire directly to the business and professional club members, the Chamber of Commerce people, those who are the backbone of the nations, usually for peace, righteousness and prosperity, and usually aware of their needs and of the needs of their nations.

"You may say, 'Why don't the governments make this survey and establish this machinery for peaceful change?' So say we all, so said I to Dr. Ray Stannard Baker this summer, one man who has served our country in Geneva, and was, with Colonel House, a close friend of President Wilson.

Won't Start But Will Follow

"His answer was, 'the governments never have and never will, they are too political. But, if you people—you business people—start this, your government will see it is your wish, then they will follow.'

"So we have decided to start, we shall sacrifice a little of our individual time to answer this questionnaire, but how little to give for that nation and that democracy for which our forefathers gave 'their last full measure of devotion.'"

The questionnaire will seek to obtain answers to problems such as:

Does the business in which you are engaged need to obtain any essential products more easily than it can now? What products? Does it have an oversupply of products?

What particular trade barriers exist today which interfere with the trade needs of your own business?

Do you think one universal currency would aid world peace?

Do you think a universal language in addition to the current national languages in all countries would aid in world undestanding? Which language?

It also asks whether the signer would favor an international committee with advisory but not mandatory functions regarding tariff policies.

Peace Planner

Miss Elizabeth R. Pendry

whose peace plan is being inaugurated in 91 cities under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs.

Christmas Shopping at D. H. Evans

WHETHER you have one or two or a number of gifts to buy you will find it simpler and more pleasant to shop at D. H. Evans. Escalators and lifts run up and down to all floors, departments are easy to find, and a wonderful selection of merchandise is displayed so that customers may walk around and choose at their leisure.

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Latin America: Mexican Issue Eased

Landon named delegate to Lima conference; Hull heads strong group from U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Announcement of a strong American delegation, including Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican candidate for President of the United States, to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, and settlement of the agrarian land controversy with Mexico, were major developments over the week end here as the Roosevelt Administration drove vigorously ahead with its program of inter-American conciliation and integration—currently the number one plank in American foreign policy.

The selection of Mr. Landon, titular head of the Republican Party, as a member of the delegation served more than any other development of recent weeks to express the extraordinary importance which the State Department now attaches to the Lima Conference in particular, and to the future of Latin-American relations in general.

Members of Delegations

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will head the delegation to the Lima Conference which opens on Dec. 9. Besides Mr. Hull and Mr. Landon the delegates chosen by President Roosevelt are as follows:

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Peru; R. Henry Norweb, Minister to the Dominican Republic; Emilio del Toro Cuevas, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico; Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser of the State Department; the Rev. John F. O'Hara, President of Notre Dame University; Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of International Law, Bryn Mawr College; Dan W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mrs. Elise F. Musser; and Miss Kathryn Lewis, Executive Assistant to the President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Secretary General—Dr. Warren Kelchner.

The delegation is of unusual composition. The custom in recent years in selecting important conference delegations has been to place on it leaders of both majority and opposition parties in the Senate. In this instance President Roosevelt ignores the Senate and turns instead to the highest ranking Republican in the country, his opponent in the last presidential election.

Labor Representation

Labor representation is not unusual. But selection of Miss Lewis attracted general interest. It was obvious that care had been taken to balance her representation of the C. I. O. against Mr. Tracy's representation of the A. F. of L.

The delegates will be backed by an impressive staff of technical assistant and advisers including Dr. Herbert Feis, special adviser to the State Department on Economics; Dr. Alexander V. Dye, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce; Lawrence Duggan, Chief of the Division of American Republics of the State Department; Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, newly appointed Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department; and Mrs. Louis Leonard Wright, prominent leader in women's activities.

Mrs. Musser, besides being a delegate, is also representative of the People's Mandate Committee for Peace which is sending a private delegation of its own to Lima, as it did the last previous Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires.

The press relations of the delegation will be handled by Michael McDermott, Chief of the State Department's Division of Current Information, who is detached from his regular duties and sent on a foreign conference mission only when it is considered of exceptional importance. His inclusion on the staff is considered significant next only to that of Mr. Landon as an indication of the hopes and expectations held here for the conference.

Dr. Warren Kelchner, State Department expert in Latin-American affairs, will be Secretary-General of the delegation. George H. Butler, also of the State Department regular Latin-American Staff, will be assistant to Secretary Hull, and Cecil W. Gray of his personal staff will go as his secretary.

New Hymn of Peace Sought for Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A contest to select words and music for an American hymn of peace will be proposed at the Lima, Peru, Pan-American Conference next month by Joaquin Leiva, Chief Delegate from El Salvador, it is reported by the New York Times here. The peace hymn would be part of a larger program for the teaching of peace in the schools of the Americas, and according to Senor Leiva's proposal, it would be sung daily in all schools.

Reaching of agreement on seizure of U. S. owned land solves one of big diplomatic problems.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The most troublesome current problem in the United States relations with Latin America was swept away over the week end here with announcement by the State Department of an agreement with Mexico over expropriated agrarian lands formerly belonging to American citizens.

Under the agreement Mexico agrees to pay $1,000,000 during May, 1939, and annual sums of not less than $1,000,000 each and every year thereafter on June 30 until the obligation is discharged. Determination of the total amount is left to Commissioners to be appointed, one by each Government. In the event of disagreement a third Commissioner is to be chosen by the two. The value of the land in question is estimated at somewhere in the vicinity of $10,000,000.

Final agreement on the question is the source of great gratification here. It has complicated relations with Mexico for years and has recently become particularly acute with intensification of the Mexican program of expropriation to make land availible to peons. Washington was also particularly anxious to clear it up before the Pan-American Conference at Lima which now assumes exceptional importance in view of the primary emphasis placed on Pan-American relations since Munich.

Situation Eased

The land controversy with Mexico was the most difficult of several which the State Department has hoped to clear up before the Lima Conference which opens on Dec. 9. It has put its relations with Cuba in better order during the visit of Col. Fulgencio Batista, unofficial dictator of Cuba. Its relations with Mexico are now much eased. Thus its standing with its two nearest Latin-American neighbors is in better shape providing for other Latin republics evidence of restraint and reasonable willingness to work out mutual problems peacefully while at the same time giving evidence of a certain firmness.

Whether or not the land settlement will lead to a settlement of the much larger oil property question is uncertain. The Mexican note binding the agreement specifically stated that determinations in regard to agrarian land "shall not constitute a precedent, in any case nor for any reason; neither shall they decide the juridical principles maintained by the two governments and applicable to the matter in question."

The legal merits of the oil controversy are far more involved and controversial. There are cogent distinctions in the Mexican Constitution between land and subsoil rights. The question is still pending in the Mexican courts. Washington is apparently unwilling to make formal diplomatic representations on the subject until the Mexican court process is complete. It is therefore not at the present time a current diplomatic issue.

Middle West Leaders Active In Seeking World Peace Policy

The peace organizations of the United States are staking out a common ground of policy and organization on which they can unite for forward, constructive action in a post-Munich world. Following is the last of several dispatches on this trend toward a more effective mobilization of the people's opinion.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Out of the recent critical developments in Europe has come, as far as the middle west is concerned, intensive reappraisal of the policy of isolation which has in the past so generally characterized the American interior. It has not been, and is not, so much a matter here of whether real peace will come through collectivism or realism, but rather whether America is concerned, or should concern itself in these problems which have seemed so remote.

The recent turn of events has redoubled, it is found in a survey here, the efforts of those groups and persons who seek to persuade the people that this country is or would be inextricably involved in exploding European political issues. The ultimate decision of the people is by no means complete as yet, but it is clear that they are listening.

Clifton Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and one of the best informed observers in the international field in this section, notes that people are not forsaking isolation, however, because they want to, but because it has been brought vividly home to them that the United States must become involved to save itself.

Collective Security

Adherence to the collective security theory appears to follow naturally this breaking down of the isolation barriers, for it was in fact the "realistic" nature of the Munich settlement that has aroused resentment in this section and has stirred the man in the street to take a more active interest in European affairs.

This turn of popular sentiment in a direction which should have the effect of strengthening and unfying American foreign policy, which is still essentially collectivist rather than realistic or of the nature of "power politics," can be looked upon as a favorable development, it is felt, even in the face of what appears to be a breakdown abroad of the machinery for "peace with justice."

While few concrete proposals for an immediate remedy are found, the long-range programs of such groups as the Council on Foreign Relations are directed at education with a view to promotion to this individual intelligent understanding and action.

Economic Co-operation

The Mid-West office of the League of Nations Association sees attainment of peace through world economic co-operation. The policy of realism in international affairs as exemplified in the recent Munich agreement, it is felt, does not open the way for real trade co-operation. Or to put it another way, real economic co-operation, which will bring peace, depends upon and promotes, collective action.

William E. Diez, director of the League office here, holds that the barter system being pushed by Germany "will undermine efforts in the economic field to produce more harmonious political relations between nations."

Salmon O. Levinson, who took probably the most prominent part in negotiation of the Kellogg Peace Pact, holds that the only solution to the present world crisis is for the whole western hemisphere, including Canada, to organize a "League of Peace." This, he says, could become a stronghold for political, economic, and religious liberty."

Swiss Suppress 'Agitators'; Trade Ties Hinted in Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 14 (AP)—A nationwide drive on Nazi agitators has netted more than 100 persons in raids which President Baumann has declared gave proof that agitators had "personal relations with Germany."

President Baumann, however, told the Swiss National Council—or House of Representatives—that the police drive "up to the present" had not proved Swiss Nazi groups were directly dependent on Germany.

"Documents seized by the Zurich police show that one of these movements had entirely suspicious relations abroad," the President said, promising that the Government would draft "severe" laws to repress Nazi agitation.

He declared Switzerland, of whose 3,880,000 inhabitants two thirds are German-speaking, is "ready for all sacrifices to assure our independence and our liberty."

The Background

BERLIN — The implication that the Swiss people, if they hope to recover their large capital investments in Germany and in central and southeastern Europe, will be well advised to establish closer financial and economic relations with the economic bloc of countries so greatly extended by the Munich agreement, is contained in an article entitled "Southeast European Interests of Switzerland and Germany," printed in Der Deutsche Volkswirt, a Berlin economic journal.

The article drew much attention in Switzerland, where newspapers normally friendly to Germany have expressed concern at some of the views stated in this article. Swiss comments indicated a desire to remain as independent as possible of Germany's economic bloc, and to strengthen relations with States still supporting a comparatively free and liberal economic system.

National Socialist economists, however, do not believe that Switzerland, and countries similarly situated, can remain as independent as they would wish. With Czechoslovakia's disappearance as an independent economic influence, they are confident that all of the smaller countries of Europe must somehow adapt their own systems to that of Germany.

Change in Relations

The Berlin journal pointed out that German-Swiss economic relations changed very considerably, as a result of the Munich agreement, and of the Austrian Anschluss which preceded it. Since Austria and Czechoslovakia formerly occupied important positions in Swiss trade, the journal added that the Swiss must rebuild their trade structure, and success for them depends upon improving economic relations with Germany.

The removal of "artificial political barriers" in central and southeastern Europe, the paper declared, has permitted establishment of a consolidated economic bloc in the Balkan countries, to which Switzerland would be wise to attach itself. Switzerland's need for prompt action in this direction is increased by economic difficulties. The Swiss tourist traffic, said the Berlin journal, on account of exchange inequalities, could hardly face severe competition from cheaper resorts in the Austrian Alps and now in the Sudeten spas. German tourists, especially, cannot be expected to visit Swiss resorts unless the Swiss adopt new economic and financial methods.

Figures are cited to show that Switzerland has depended upon southeast Europe and Germany for both raw materials and manufactured goods such as it cannot make itself. Switzerland has also invested largely of its surplus capital in these regions, and its investments would be jeopardized if it could not get along with Germany, whose influence is now supreme east of the Rhine.

British Investigating

British capitalists, says the German journal, have visited eastern European countries in large numbers during recent weeks, studying possibilities for investments and for trade. They are apparently unwilling to leave this region to Germany. French capital, too, has been invested here in large amounts. Switzerland is advised in future investments "not to lose sight of its common trading interests with Germany." It is pointed out that Swiss and French capital has been invested jointly in many enterprises in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and some other southeastern European countries, and Switzerland must therefore soon face the question "whether and how its policy of capital investments in central and southeastern Europe is to be put on a new basis."

There is no reason, says the Berlin journal, why Switzerland and Germany cannot co-operate.

Economic Ruin of Jews Seems Complete in Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

spokesmen, Jewish wealth here amounts to more than 8,000,000,000 marks. But the problem is not so simple as that, since, first, this estimate obviously is based upon returns which the Jews were compelled to make last summer. But meanwnile their wealth has been considerably reduced as a result of the wrecking of their property last Wednesday night. Secondly, while for statistical purposes the penalty may be calculated at so much per head, a large percentage of the German Jews are very poor. This means that the richer ones will have to pay far more than 1,600 marks to cover the deficit.

To complete the Jews' economic ruin, during the past few days thousands have lost their means of livelihood. To suggest that these Jews can sell their businesses and live on their investments applies only to a small proportion, since the sale of their businesses will probably yield only a small fraction of their real value—if earlier occasions of this sort are any criterion. Since Jews are also forbidden even to enter Aryan shops, including foodshops, in certain areas, their very existence is at stake.

The outside world today is declaring itself scandalized by what has happened, to judge by radio reports. Very little of these foreign protests appears in the German press. But simultaneously it should be clearly stated that what has now happened is only a logical consequence of the policy pursued throughout the National Socialist regime, whether in home or foreign policy, against those opposed to the Third Reich or those who thwart its aims. The present anti-Jewish policy is the cumulative effect of years of anti-Jewish policy. It differs only quantitatively but not qualitatively from what has preceded it. Further, it is in line with the policy of retribution which in Spain produced the bombardment of Almeria.

Another fact which must be emphasized over and over again, since it apparently is not appreciated abroad, is that foreign protests on moral, ethical, or cultural grounds have no effect here nowadays. Where their particular ideology is concerned, the National Socialists pursue the even tenor of their way, regardless of all these—today, more than ever before, regardless of any possibile political or economic consequences from foreign reactions, since the National Socialists are now convinced that the western democracies will not do anything because they cannot. This is the lesson which the leading party circles here draw from the Munich Agreement and upon which they are acting.

Munich Interpretation

This interpretation may be carried a step further in the near future. The Munich Agreement means to Germany a clear acknowledgment that Europe east of the Rhine is the affair of the Reich—an area in which Germany can follow any policy that it considers nt. That peoples of that area outside of Germany realize this is proved by the anti-Semitic attitude of the Czechoslovak press during the past five weeks. How much anti-Jewish ideology is in the forefront of German policy is shown in the fact that even during the past summer months when the issue of peace or war stood in the balance, anti-Jewish action went on undisturbed.

While the world outside is saying that "if politics are to be conducted by such methods, then international life will be reduced to gangsterism," it is significant these are the words used by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels in an interview this week end, but that they were applied to the policy of an eye for an eye only as revealed in the murder in Paris. No sane person can defend that murder. Neither can thousands of Germans today see justice in any way furthered by vengeance upon innocent victims here, rather than by allowing the law to take its normal course as it would in most civilized countries today.

Rabbi Asks Mercy for Germany

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Rabbi F. M. Isserman of St. Louis last night advocated mercy and justice for Germany as some clergymen and speakers elsewhere voiced indignation at Chancellor Hitler's anti-Semitic drive.

He proclaimed in an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Sunday Evening Club:

"Not by seeking the destruction of our oppressors but by their regeneration and restoration to sanity; not by placing them without the pale of civilization, but by remembering that they too are members of the human race and can return to the family of nations; not by yielding to hatred and revenge, but through justice, will international peace and security be brought about. . . .

"If we desire international peace, and we must have it if mankind is to live, we must establish international justice."

Hines Retrial Jan. 9

NEW YORK (AP)—The retrial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader accused of conspiring to furnish political protection for a policy racket, was set Nov. 14 for Jan. 9.

The State's first attempt to convict Mr. Hines ended in a mistrial on Sept. 12.

Duce and King Ignore Plea Of Pope on Jewish Marriages

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 14 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, disclosed today that Pope Pius vainly had asked both Premier Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel to prevent adoption of Italy's new racial marriage restrictions.

The newspaper said the decree had "wounded" the Lateran Concordat, the 1929 agreement between the Church and the Italian Government.

The decree, L'Osservatore held, "breaks unilaterally what was the object of a bilateral pact."

The decrees put into effect the racial policy outlined by the Fascist Grand Council Oct. 7.

The decrees exempted as non-Jewish those born of parents of Italian nationality only one of whom belongs to the Jewish race, if, as of Oct. 1, 1938, they practiced a religion other than Jewish.

The decrees also provided that within three months Jews shall be excluded from Government service, civil or military, Fascist organizations and positions in the following classifications:

Provincial and local government positions, public charitable institutions, transportation lines supported with public funds, municipal enterprises, semi-government administrations, national works, trade and professional syndicates, all other institutions of public interest and Government control, subsidiaries in which the Government owns half of the capital, banks "of national interest" and private insurance companies.

Jews were further forbidden to enter the military service in peace or war; to act as guardians or conservators for non-Jewish minors or deficients; to own or operate any firm which is considered useful to national defense or any firm employing more than 100 persons.

To assume any public administrative office or mayorship; to own land of which the total value exceeds $5,000 lira (about $263), or to own urban factories with a total taxable value exceeding 20,000 lira.

Jews were forbidden to employ Aryan Italian servants.

The decrees provided that a Jewish father may be deprived of paternal authority over children who belong to a religion other than Jewish in cases where the father is found to be educating them in a way contrary to their religious principles or the Italian national aims.

Membership in the Jewish race must be reported as registered in vital statistics and on census rolls.

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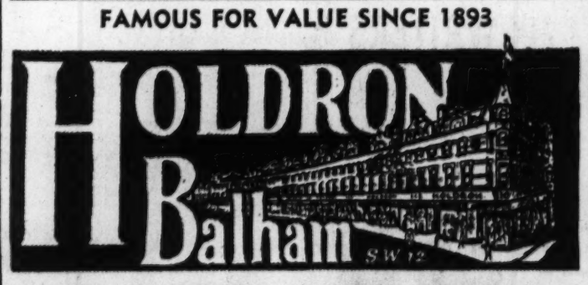

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Washington Deeply Shocked By Jewish Measures in Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—Germany's latest anti-Jewish measures have profoundly shocked Washington. In quarters which looked upon the Munich Settlement as a surrender to the forces of barbarism there is a feeling that worst apprehensions have been justified. Others who were inclined to see Munich as a possible stepping stone to European stability are disturbed and more uncertain than at any time since the imminent danger of general war was averted.

But while this is the general tone in all quarters, official and unofficial, the tendency is to keep public expressions of feeling to a minimum, particularly to avoid any statements or actions which might tend in effect to stimulate fresh outbursts in Germany against the victims of last week's terrorism.

The most outspoken expression came from Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, who denounced vigorously the 1,000,000,000 mark fine imposed on German Jews and called for severing of diplomatic relations with Germany. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities also spoke out terming Germany's actions "just an example of the fruits of hate."

However, official quarters had no public comment to make. Whatever they did was done behind a blank wall of secrecy. Secretary of State Cordell Hull summoned Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador for a 15-minute conference on Saturday, but no information was given out as to the nature of the discussion. This morning there were external evidences in the State Department of great preoccupation with various aspects of the question. It was understood that instances where property and persons of American citizens had been injured were under intense study and that representations have been made in regard to specific instances.

Those who sought to extract some crumb of comfort from the situation suggested that expropriation of Jewish property might conceivably lead toward some German financial contribution to the settlement of German refugees abroad. There is believed to be a possibility that suggestions along this line may be made privately to German Government officials.

The prevailing consideration here is to avoid action which might tend to aggravate the situation in Germany. Washington remembers acutely the result of application of sanctions to Italy during the Ethiopian war. Up until that phase began there was understood to have been considerable internal opposition in Italy to the Ethiopian campaign. Once sanctions were applied Italy was united in its resistance to foreign pressure.

Applying that lesson to the current situation in Germany leads to the assumption that Jews in Germany can be helped most by avoiding any external pressure in their behalf which might serve only to unite German public opinion behind the extremes of the anti-Semitic movement.

Some reports from Germany indicate a widespread revulsion of feeling against the wholesale attacks on Jews. If there is any such feeling, Washington does not want to destroy it by official actions which would justify in Germany a feeling that the world was "ganging up" on it.

'Sidewalk Superintendents' Organize

Wide World

"Headquarters" of First Club at Rockefeller Plaza

Inscribed on the coat of arms at the lower right-hand corner of this "home" of the club is the Dutch motto which, when translated, reads "The Best Pilots Stand on the Shore."

'Kibitzers' Form Exalted Order Of Sidewalk Bosses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—John D. Rockefeller is again today being hailed as a public benefactor—this time of that peculiar group which Webster calls an isolated special exhibiting unusual differentiation.

The species is indigenous to Manhattan, with its medley of noises and variety of sights, none of which its members can pass without stopping to listen and look. The group frequents the rim of deep excavations and the vicinity of building operations, for they delight in observing laborers working in the foundations of sky-scrapers and structural workers tossing their white-hot pellets from blow-furnace to riveter high up in the steel skeletons of the tall buildings for which New York City is famous.

The group has been the bane of city traffic authorities, but Mr. Rockefeller sees them as a persecuted group to whom the policeman's warning, "Keep moving, buddy," is too familiar. This was the reason why he caused to be set aside an enclosed and sheltered area, 100 feet long, in Rockefeller Center that will give them full view—and unmolested liberty to observe—construction work, underground and over-ground on the new addition to the Center that will be known as Holland House and which, when completed, will be the home of the Dutch commercial headquarters in the United States.

The reserve was officially christened on Thursday as the "Sidewalk Superintendents' Club," of which George J. Atwell is Honorary President.

Initiation and dues are nil; everybody is welcome. Rain or shine, hot or cold, the doors always swing wide and the club operates on a 24-hour schedule.

The coat of arms on the sheltered rotunda tells the whole story of the philosophy of the club's membership: "De beste stuurlui staan san wall," which in the Dutch of good old Father Knickerbocker, means: "The best pilots stand on the shore."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14 (AP)—Philadelphians soon will be able to "kibitz" on those steam shovel operations in style.

John McShain, contractor for the new Municipal Court building, announced today he would build a platform to accommodate persons desiring to watch the digging. Admission to the "Gallery" will be free.

Anti-German Protests Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—American protests against Germany's treatment of Jews were seen here today as equaling in intensity, and in some cases exceeding, the feeling engendered in the most pro-Allied quarters during the World War. Again, as in 1914, the cry is being raised that civilization is under attack.

National Socialist sympathizers in Yorkville, chief German center here, minimize meanwhile the ultimate effect of the obvious alienation of friendship for Germany among a large class of Americans, declaring that there is nothing that can be done about it; that Germany is master of Europe and may do as it pleases. They cite the Munich Accord as proof of this.

In Anglo-French quarters the Roman Catholic and anti-Semitic policies of the National Socialist Government also is attributed largely to the settlement of the Czechoslovakian crisis by Great Britain and France, the thought being that when Chancellor Hitler "got away" with partition of Czechoslovakia, the present "arrogance" of Germany was something to be expected out of historical precedent.

Among the highlights of the situation today was an announcement by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in which Herbert Hoover, the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal New York Diocese; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of the Riverside Church; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other internationally known leaders voiced strong protests against persecution of the Jews. Mr. Hoover absolved the German people from the blame, however, and placed it squarely up "to the political agents in power."

"Such action as that which is now taking place in Germany is an open defiance of God and a shame to humanity," Bishop Manning declared. "It is an amazing and shocking thing that in this day in which we are living such crimes can be permitted. They violate every principle, not only of religion, but of common humanity and decency, and will stand condemned by every reputable Government and by the whole civilized world. . . . Any Government guilty of such acts will fall through its own wickedness."

Mr. Green said he was without words to voice his deep sense of horror over the treatment accorded the Jewish people in Germany.

The Board of Estimate at the request of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today unanimously adopted a strong resolution of censure against what it termed "the barbarous wave of terror unleashed upon the persons of Jewish and Roman (Catholic) faith in Germany." The resolution, which was introduced by Newbold Morris, Councilmanic President, called upon President Roosevelt to emulate President Theodore Roosevelt, who protested against the pogroms in Russia in 1904 and declare his "condemnation of these barbarous acts."

British Protest German Press Attacks

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—A strong British protest to Germany against recent Nazi press attacks on British political leaders in connection with the killing of a German diplomat in Paris was disclosed in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, said on Friday, "It is no coincidence" that the 17-year-old Polish German Jew who killed Ernst vom Rath in Paris "took the same line" as Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden and Alfred Duff Cooper.

Mr. Eden resigned as Foreign Secretary and Mr. Duff Cooper as First Lord of the Admiralty because they disagreed with Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policies, of which Mr. Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, also has been an outspoken critic.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in reply to questions on the wave of anti-Jewish violence and anti-Jewish decrees in Germany following the Paris shooting. He said no one in Britain would seek to defend the killing of Herr vom Rath, "but there will be deep and widespread sympathy here for those who are being made to suffer so severely for it."

He said that the British Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes, had taken steps to safeguard British subjects and "We reserve the right to present claims for damage."

The Prime Minister said the Charge d'Affaires had been instructed to make a strong protest "to the German Government in regard to recent press articles in the German press associating former British Ministers and members of this House with the recent murder of Herr vom Rath."

Asked whether the "deep feeling of horror" aroused in Britain by the anti-Jewish campaign would be made known to the German Government, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I think there are many means by which that is being made known. I do not think there is any doubt about it."

In reply to questions about the plight of refugees from Germany, Mr. Chamberlain added, "I have no doubt we shall take into consideration any possible way in which we can assist these people."

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressing a church assembly called for prayers for those suffering under what he described as "the renewed and fierce persecution of Jews in Germany."

However, at the same assembly the Bishop of London declared, "We clearly cannot in justice to our people be flooded by Jews or the unemployed of any other nation."

The Bishop of Salisbury, speaking in Weymouth declared, "These outbreaks against Jews in Germany—fierce, cruel—with fire and thunder and violence—are done on a miserable pretext. . . .

"I take them as an indication of the way the mentality of mankind is sagging back into barbarism."

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, said in a speech at Norwich: "I sincerely hope the German nation realizes appeasement with this country is not helped forward by exhibitions of unrestrained mob law and the persecution of people whose only fault is their race."

French Halt Exiles at Border

METZ, France, Nov. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of Jews fleeing from Germany were turned back at the French frontier Nov. 12 by border guards acting on strict orders from Paris.

A new flood of German Jews seeking safety in France had attempted to cross the border after announcement in Berlin of new anti-Semitic measures.

But they were met by reinforced French frontier guards who granted permission to enter France only to those who had papers in order for Switzerland, Belgium, or the Duchy of Luxembourg, or who had French visas granted in Germany.

Authorities said many refugees must have succeeded in getting into France by crossing the frontier along unguarded stretches, although police in border villages kept a strict watch for them.

Jews and several non-Jewish political refugees were turned back at the little frontier station of Sturzelbroon, near Bitche in the Moselle Department.

These, like hundreds of others who tried to cross the frontier, were fed if they asked for food and then sent back to Germany.

Many of the Jews said they had been encouraged by National Socialists to "escape" into France, and more than a few crossed the frontier with the apparent permission of German frontier guards.

Many crossed unguarded fields from the Palatinate and Saar districts of Germany only to be arrested at the first French village they reached, and then sent back to Germany.

Hoover Voices Indignation At Plight of Jews in Germany

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 14 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover issued a public statement yesterday expressing his "indignation" at the treatment of Jews in Germany.

The statement, prepared at the request of the Federal Council of Churches, was addressed to Samuel McCrae Tavert, General Secretary of the Federation, New York City. It read:

"I am glad to again evidence my own indignation and to join in an expression of public protest at the treatment of the Jews in Germany.

"It is not the German people at large who are to be blamed for this action. The blame is squarely up to the political agencies in power. These individuals are taking Germany back 450 years in civilization to Torquemada's (Inquisitor-General of Spain) expulsion of the Jews from Spain. They are bringing to Germany not alone the condemnation of the public opinion of the world. These men are building their own condemnation by mankind for centuries to come.

"They are destroying every effort of the friends of the German people who have sought to be of aid to them. And I believe I have more than usual right of protest. I have held inalterably to belief in the great contribution the German people have made to civilization in the past and to the necessity for civilization that they be given opportunity to take again their place in the forward march of the world. With these views I labored to reduce the injustices of the treaties both before and after they were signed. I insisted upon saving their people from famine after the Armistice. I have participated over the years in many official actions to aid to their recovery from war. I had hoped that recent events might be the end of the action by the party in power which endangers the whole world.

"It is still my belief that the German people if they could express themselves would not approve these acts against the Jews. But as they cannot so express themselves it is the duty of men everywhere to express our indignation not alone at the suffering these men are imposing on an innocent people but at the blow they are striking at civilization itself."

Lithuania Elects Smetona Again

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Nov. 14 (AP)—Antanas Smetona, President of Lithuania, was re-elected today for a seven-year term. He was the only candidate considered by the newly-chosen 128 members of Parliament.

U. S. Aids Americans To Leave Spanish Army

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—United States consular officials helped Nov. 14 between 300 and 400 Americans arrange their papers in preparation for being mustered out of the Spanish Government's International Brigade and sent home.

Only about one in a hundred of the Americans presented a passport. The consular authorities were believed to be trying to arrange the men's papers to satisfy French demands for full documentation before permitting them to cross France to board ship.

U. S. Asked to Protest

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) on Nov. 12 called upon the United States Government to make an official protest against the recent anti-Jewish riots in Germany.

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French Economic Rebuilding to Be Drastic

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud has served notice on France that the 32 drastic decree laws announced Nov. 12 may be regarded as "only the first step" by the Government to rebuild the nation's economic structure

M. Reynaud announced [illegible] two additional decrees would be published.

The first would oblige foreign merchants doing business in France to obtain a special license.

The second would permit groups of public employees and semi-public organizations to organize co-operative buying groups for wholesale purchases of food, coal, and other household necessities.

Another prospective act which M. Reynaud said the Government contemplated would be the formation of a committee to halt immediately any increase in the number of Government employees. This move is necessary, he said, to reduce State employment lists which at present total 960,000 civil and military workers on public pay rolls.

Gold Reserve Revalued

One of the most far-reaching of the Nov. 12 decrees revalued the gold reserve of the Bank of France at the rate of 170 francs to the pound or 37.69 to the dollar. This gave the Government a paper profit of about 22,550,000,000 francs.

[The new parity gives francs a value of 2.653 cents, compared with the previous parity of 2.79 cents. The market rate, however, varies from the new devalued parity. It stood at 2.645 cents, following the issuance of the new decrees.]

Taxes on production were increased from eight to nine per cent and new indirect taxes were imposed on coffee, gasoline, tobacco, and face powder. The basic salary tax was increased from 7.56 to eight per cent.

Another decree affected "undesirable" foreigners who stay in France after they have been ordered out. It created special prison camps for them, and a companion decree set up a new frontier guard of 1,500 men solely to keep foreigners from crossing frontiers illegally.

M. Reynaud, outlining the new laws in a radio broadcast, said the Government would be faced with the problem of borrowing some 60,000,000,000 francs if the increasing deficits of the Government and its allied agencies were not stopped.

Monetary Accord Reaffirmed

France's faith in the tri-partite monetary accord, linking its currency with the British pound and American dollar, was reaffirmed by the Finance Minister who said any exchange control would solve none of the nation's problems.

Financial experts pointed out that revaluation of the Bank of France's gold was merely an international bookkeeping operation and would have no effect directly on the franc's value in foreign exchange.

Suggestions for a public works program to absorb unemployment were dismissed with the statement "unfortunately we need machine guns more today than village fountains."

He declared the new tax represented an increase of 25 centimes (about ¼ of a U. S. cent) per day for each Frenchman and chiefly hit the rich.

Now or Never, Premier Says

Premier Edouard Daladier, addressing a large delegation of war veterans assembled with their 20-year-old battle flags in the courtyard of the War Ministry, said it was now or never if they wanted democratic France to regain its former power and prestige.

"Tomorrow we will say to all, 'the hour has come to choose between our country's slow decadence or a reawakening by virtue of its effort,'" he said.

"Could there be any greater misfortune than to feel one's country lose each year in strength and substance and descend slowly toward a miserable destiny?

"Is there any greater trial than to feel your destiny linked to that of a nation of the first rank which through a falling birthrate, decreased production, disordered finance and collapse of its money runs the risk of becoming secondary and subordinate and to have no other prestige than the greatness of its past?"

M. Daladier declared bitter rivalries among Frenchmen must be abandoned. Increased production, he said, was one of the greatest needs.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

Frenchman — excluding organized workers and their leaders—is rueful but not hostile. Many "average Frenchmen" questioned by this correspondent expressed the view that the bill for former mistakes has now fallen due, and heavy as it is it must be paid.

Some citizens are bitter against M. Blum and the Popular Front, attributing France's present financial troubles to the policy of public spending pursued by the Socialist Premier. Others, however, realize that the major part of the burden is due to armaments, and therefore attributable to the European situation, rather than to domestic causes.

It is significant that there is general recognition of the fundamental issue involved in M. Reynaud's plan: That it represents a supreme and perhaps final attempt to solve France's economic and financial difficulties by essentially liberal and democratic methods.

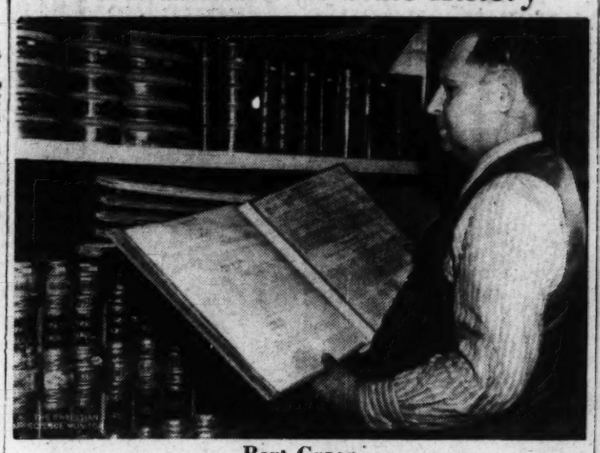
One French observer writing in the conservative newspaper L'Epoque says: "It must be clearly understood that M. Reynaud's plan is a supreme effort. It is the last chance that will be offered us to save the concept of life based on private property and liberty. It is the last chance we will have to save the bourgeoisie with all that this term implies. Not that there will not be other solutions. There will be: but the solution which would come afterward if this attempt failed would be based on constraint and inquisitorial measures and the limitation or suppression of economic liberties, or the total sacrifice of the individual to the State."

Tax Burden Disliked

The average Frenchman has a clear realization of this, but naturally this does not alter the fact that he regrets and even resents the sacrifices imposed by the new decrees. He feels it directly when he is obliged to pay more for his tea, coffee, tobacco, wine, sugar and gasoline, because of the still higher taxes on these items. Even more perhaps he objects to the increase for the second or third time in the last 18 months in bus and underground fares. He is affected directly by the higher cost of postage, a letter for France now costing nearly twice what it did in 1936. Telephone calls also have gone up proportionately.

Furthermore all wages and salaries, no matter how small, are now to be subjected to a special tax of 2 per cent. The existing income tax is likewise increased, with a special rise in the rate of the tax on income from securities. Thus a good case can be made out of M. Reynaud's claim that the sacrifices are evenly distributed over the various classes of the population.

'First Editions' of State History



Bart Greer

Keeper of the archives for the State of California, inspects California's original constitution, written on sheepskin and kept in a steel-enclosed room in the basement of the Capitol at Sacramento. Books on shelves contain other original historical documents.

Treasure of Rare Papers Guarded in California Vault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Beneath the gold-topped dome of California's State Capitol, a treasure that could not be estimated by monetary standards is stored in a great steel vault and overflows into 10 other basement rooms of thick, stone-walled construction.

The treasure is comprised of documents that tell California's history from the days when land was measured in leagues, and Spanish was the language of the country.

Original documents, penned in accordance with the laws of the times and dating to the pre-gold-rush era, are filed and indexed in the vault.

There, too, are tracings of the first maps ever filed with the Mexican Government. Accompanying the maps are huge, leather-bound books written in Spanish, each with a companion book in English.

The first Governor's oath of office, written on yellowing paper and signed by Peter H. Burnett, Dec. 20, 1849, has a place in the Archives Department. The Department is in charge of Bart Greer, who works under direction of Frank Jordan, Secretary of State.

While all documents were kept, they were not maintained in any order until Mr. Jordan's term of office began. Until he introduced an index system, valuable papers were rolled in bundles, labeled with the year and the office from which they came.

Today, at a moment's notice, Mr. Greer and his staff can produce any document filed there. Most in demand are the originals in the steel room. Beautifully lettered, in penmanship almost like printing, are many Spanish census reports of the late 1700's.

One of the best preserved is titled "Provincia de Californias. Jurisdiccion del Real Presido de S. Francisco." It is signed by Jose Arguello, Commandante of the Port of San Francisco, whose daughter, Concepcion, has become a romantic figure in early California history.

Concepcion fell in love with Nikolai Petrovitch Rezanof, Chamberlain to the Czar of Russia, sent out by the Imperial Russian-American Fur Company to inspect colonies of the North Pacific.

Rezanof wooed the beautiful Spanish girl and promised to return for her when his commission was completed. Concepcion waited years for him, and then, 36 years later, learned that Rezanof had passed on in Siberia while en route from California to St. Petersburg.

The petition of Capt. John Sutter, founder of Sacramento, for 11 leagues of land is one visitors frequently ask to see. It is listed under No. 250 in the heavy leather volume labeled "Spanish" and "Translations."

Monopolies

(Continued from Page 1)

American system of broadcasting, one of the essential guarantees of his own personal freedom."

Mr. Sarnoff confined his opening statement in the monopoly investigation to a general warning against Government censorship and regulation without going into detailed charges of monopolistic practices that have been aimed at the nation's four leading networks. He will be followed to the stand by a procession of witnesses testifying on both sides of the question during the next two or three months.

Wide Investigation

The Commission will delve into all ways in which the broadcasting industry—especially the 45 per cent of the stations owned or affiliated with the four nation-wide networks—may be restraining competition. More than 90 per cent of the total power of the Nation's radio stations is used by stations affiliated with these four chains, two of which are operated by the National Broadcasting Company, one by Columbia and one by Mutual.

Contractual rights of stations included on these chains, the extent to which programs are controlled and the duplication of programs in a same area will be investigated.

Among complaints of monopolistic practices to be studied is one entered by the American Guild of Musical Artists, Inc., which charges the networks with a "monopolistic stranglehold on the services of concert and opera stars, with the result that competition for the services of these artists has been stifled. The guild also says the networks have acquired monopolostic control of concert management in some 400 cities.

The C. I. O. has entered complaints of alleged discrimination against its speakers and the National Committee on Education by Radio has questioned whether the public gets as much service out of its radio recources as it might.

Such an investigation as the Commission is now initiating has long been advocated by those who believe that the Federal Communications Commission has not enforced that portion of the 1934 Communications Act directing it to deny broadcasting licenses to any person directly or indirectly monopolizing or attempting to monopolize radio communication.

Supreme Court Acts on Title To Shredded Wheat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the National Biscuit Company was not entitled to the exclusive use of the words "shredded wheat" and did not have the exclusive right to sell breakfast cereal in the pillow-shaped form employed.

Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented. They contended that "it seem sufficiently clear that the Kellogg Company is fraudulently seeking to appropriate to itself the benefits of a good will built up at great cost by the National Biscuit Company and its predecessors."

Justice Brandeis delivered the shredded wheat decision.

He said "the name 'shredded wheat,' as well as the product, the process and the machinery employed in making it, has been dedicated to the public."

The suit was brought in the Federal Court for Delaware by the National Biscuit Company against the Kellogg Company to enjoin alleged unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of the breakfast food commonly known as shredded wheat.

This was the only decision delivered by the Court. It postponed at least until next Monday action on litigation involving the authority of the National Labor Relations Board and the right of states to ratify the child labor constitutional amendment.

The Court refused to reconsider its recent action declining to review Thomas J. Mooney's conviction of complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco. Culbert Olson, newly-elected Democratic Governor of California, has indicated that he would pardon Mooney who is serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary. Justices Black and Reed did not participate.

The Court directed also that states taking exception to a special master's finding that Massachusetts was the legal domicile for tax purposes of Col. Edward H. R. Green when he passed on in 1936 should file their objections by Dec. 12.

Lewis Outlines C. I. O. Goal As First Convention Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Party. Prospects for a Labor Party in the United States are today the smallest in many years, it is felt among C. I. O. leaders, since the defeat of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and of the Progressive Party in Wisconsin at last week's elections.

Taking up the question of peace in the Labor movement, Mr. Lewis insisted on perpetuation of all C. I. O. unions regardless of how the fields of a large number of newly-formed C. I. O. unions duplicate the territory of American Federation of Labor unions.

Within industry, Mr. Lewis pointed out that the C. I. O. policy had been to resist wage cuts in the current depression, and declared the C. I. O. organization was responsible not only for maintaining wages of the steel workers but also for preventing wage reductions in other industries which follow the lead of the basic steel industry.

Increased Spending

The broad economic and social program advanced by C. I. O. chiefs calls for increased government spending and greater taxation. One of the unique phases is that dealing with depressions and unemployment. Here the C. I. O. parts from its rival, the A. F. of L. At the latter's convention of last month a number of A. F. of L. leaders asked for a halt in government regulation of industry.

In the attention he gave to depressions and their remedies, Mr. Lewis went into this problem more extensively than usual in the labor world. Under seven headings, he outlined his program as follows:

1. The most important factor, as he put it, is the continued and increased economic action by organized workers to raise wages and reduced hours.

2. In order to keep purchasing power in the Nation abreast of production, government expenditures for relief and unemployment compensation "need to be increased until full production actually withdraws the unemployed for the need of the benefits."

3. The rate of introduction of new machinery, displacing many workers, should be regulated by government, and a survey should be made by the Government of "technological unemployment and business policies that have led to mass unemployment and recurring depressions."

4. Excessive tax burdens of large corporations, which contribute to the maintenance of high prices need readjustment to the realities of industry.

5. Declaring the tax structure needed further adjustment, Mr. Lewis' report said government incomes should be drawn "in the main from those funds which might otherwise be diverted to excessive and ill-directed saving and speculation."

6. Stabilization of farm income at a level to guarantee at least cost of production.

7. Credit stabilization and "much closer supervision and control by government over various kinds and sources of credit."

The goal of this program, he indicated, was full production and full employment. He envisaged the possibility of a "national income which would provide an average of from $3,000 to $5,000 a year to every productive worker."

Concluding this part of his report, Mr. Lewis said: "It is becoming obvious that full production in a stable economy can be created only by intelligent direction which has the power and the will to co-ordinate all economic controls toward that single end.

"Such central direction must necessarily come from government. Any intelligent direction also, of necessity, means planning toward the future. One of the serious defects of the economic measures of the present Administration has been the failure to co-ordinate and plan its economic program over an adequate period."

For labor, he demanded a strong voice in government, as only labor, he declared, can guarantee a continuous movement toward full production.

Review of Measures

The comprehensive review of measures placed before the convention by its leadership also included:

1. National Labor Relations Act—no amendment. C. I. O. will fight effort of A. F. of L. to amend the act and denies the Labor Relations Board has discriminated against the A. F. of L. in favor of the C. I. O.

2. New Federal wage-hour law—C. I. O. wants the hour limits, grading from 44 a week at present to 40 hours in its third year, further reduced, terming it essential for organized labor to press for more drastic maximum-hour legislation.

3. Social Security—as to unemployment compensation, C. I. O. declares present benefits inadequate. Asks that agricultural workers and domestic workers be included, and makes other recommendations.

4. WPA—continuation of organizing of unemployed and WPA workers with C. I. O. help is recommended, following a policy already actively promoted.

C. I. O. unemployment committees, Mr. Lewis reported, have been the central force about which organization of unemployed and WPA workers has been created. These committees have, he added, "proved most effectively that unemployed and WPA workers can only receive their just due and fair treatment if they organize."

5. Agriculture—guaranteed cost of production, called for in Mr. Lewis' report, originally was adopted at the C. I. O. conference at Atlantic City, N. J., last year. The New Deal declined to guarantee cost of production, and the two major Farm organizations oppose it. Only the smallest of the three stands for the plan. The C. I. O. has indorsed the idea in a diminutive effort to bring farmers and organized labor together.

6. Housing — substantial increases are urged in appropriations for the United States Housing Authority which this year had $800,000,000.

Frederick W. Carr

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Society, Kingswood): Central Hall, Old Market Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.

Kent

Chatham (Society, Chatham and Rochester): The Town Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Lancashire

Manchester (Fifth Church): Kingsway Cinema, Mossley Road, Levenshulme, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.

Southport: Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28

Germany

Berlin (First Church): Church Building, Wilhelmsaue 112, Wilmersdorf, 6 p. m., Nov. 27. In German.

Leipzig (First Church): Alberthalle, Krystallpalast, Wintergarten Strasse 17-19, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Schweidnitz: Braukommune, Adolf Hitler Platz, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Netherlands

Arnhem: Doopsgezinde Kerk, Weverstraat, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

The Hague: Church Edifice, Andries Bickerweg Ia, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 1. In English. Dutch translation read at 7 p. m.

Switzerland

St. Gall: Church Edifice, Bocklinstrasse 2, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 27. In English. German translation read at 2:30 p. m.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Burbank: Burbank Woman's Club, 705 North Olive Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Hayward: Hayward Union High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Inglewood: Inglewood Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Laguna Beach: South Coast Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Stret, 8 p. m., Nov. 21

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Oakland Avenue at Green Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18. (Note change of place.)

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 25

San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Atlanta Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Chicago (Joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 25. Radiocast Station WHIP, 1480 kilocycles.

Clinton: High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Deerfield (auspices First Church, Highland Park): Deerfield Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, Public Square, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Glencoe: Church Edifice, Beach and Greenleaf, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Kankakee: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Nashville: Nashville High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Olney: Olney Township High School, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Indiana

Crown Point: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Kansas

Fredonia: High School Auditorium, Seventh and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Parsons: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 4 p. m., Nov. 20.

Minnesota

Winona: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Missouri

Carthage: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Monett: First Presbyterian Church, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, noon Nov. 22.

Nebraska

Omaha (Second Church): Church Edifice, Forty-first and Davenport Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

New Jersey

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 25.

Ohio

Massillon: Washington High School, Oak and First Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Maumee: Lucas County Children's Home Auditorium, River Road, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Freemont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Pennsylvania

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

South Dakota

Huron: Church Edifice, Fifth and Illinois, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Austin: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, San Jacinto and Holman Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Newport News: Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 20. Radiocast Station WGH, 1310 kilocycles.

Richmont: Shrine Mosque Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 20; Dec. 4, 18; Jan. 1, 15; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7: p. m., on 6.04mc, Dec. 4, Jan. 1; Feb. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 4.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on Nov. 20, 27; Eighth Church, Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1, Feb. 5.

Montana

Great Falls — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 11.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 20, 24, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 20; Dec. 4, 18; Jan. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1; Feb. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 4; Jan. 1; Feb. 5.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27; Dec. 18.

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

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Halting of Youth's Desertion Of Farm Is Sought in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A possible revision of school textbooks to eliminate undue "glorification of urbanism" has been suggested by Governor Kraschel's Special Committee on Farm Tenancy as a means of halting youth's wholesale desertion of the farm.

In a second report to the State Planning Board following one of the most exhaustive surveys of the distressing farm tenancy situation ever undertaken in the State, the Committee said:

"Being fully aware that a rural civilization is the surest safeguard of our democratic institutions, we must look to the formation of proper attitudes toward the land and rural life by both rural and urban dwellers.

"The rural home should be the cradle of the educational effort to lead sons and daughters of the soil to love it and all it means to them. The rural school must be the nursery wherein these ideals are carefully nurtured, developed and rationalized.

Proper Appreciation

"Our rural schools, both primary and secondary, must educate the children of Iowa for the proper appreciation of a home on the land, and prepare the majority for the noble career of conducting a home on the land.

"The general curriculum, the teachers and the textbooks in our schools should become the vehicles and instruments for the teaching of this philosophy of life. Training schools might well analyze their present methods of preparing rural teachers, and textbooks might well be scrutinized for glorification of urbanism."

City children also should be taught the value of the land and "be made to realize that their prosperity depends upon it and the prosperity of rural folk."

Migration of thousands of farm young people to the cities in the last several years, the Committee pointed out, has tended toward "rural human erosion" and it warned that continuation of this trend would bring serious complications for both city and rural areas if not checked.

Offering specific suggestions for alleviation of the tenancy problem, the Committee stressed that farm labor must be lifted from the level of a "commodity" and given fair wages, decent housing and a chance to earn enough money by its work to stay off the relief rolls.

Urging that an "annual living family wage" be the goal in the future, the Committee advocated efforts toward establishing a custom of allowing the farm laborer "a limited form of partnership in farm work (such as payment in kind or cash when there is a good crop or good price)." This practice, the Committee said, would give the more industrious members of the laboring group a "better oportupnity to rise from apprenticeship to renting and possible future ownership."

Creation of a state land commission possessing "clearly defined" powers also was recommended.

"The functions of such a commission," the Committee said, "might include establishment and enforcement of certain standards of land use and conservation deemed necessary to the public welfare, perhaps through the devices of rural zoning, conservancy districts or condemnation of badly mismanaged lands."

Elimination of minor misunderstandings between landlord and tenants also was stressed as being vital to solution of the tenancy problem. Such disputes as arise from these frequent differences of opinion, it pointed out, add greatly to waste of the soil through an "I don't care" attitude.

It recommended that specific rates for payment of compensation to the tenant for "unexhausted improvements" and for payment of damages to the farm owner for damage done to his farm by the tenant be written into the Iowa statutes.

Arbitration System

It also recommended that a system of arbitration be evolved to replace "comparatively costly" court battles in the settlement of minor disputes of fact between landlord and tenant.

"Most differences arising between landlord and tenant relate to matters which must be settled within a short time and which do not involve sufficient amounts to justify the relatively expensive resort to court procedure," the Committee stated. "Consequently, minor differences often become the basis of serious disputes and ill feelings and result in the termination of leases, which could have been avoided to the mutual benefit of both parties and to the land.

"The principle of arbitration is being practiced successfully by many mutual insurance associations in determining damages and settling other questions of fact (not involving fine points of law)."

Iowa law at present, the Committee points out, contains provisions for voluntary arbitration.

"In some cases," it said, "a provision is now stipulated in the lease allowing that, in case of dispute, each party shall select an arbitrator, and the two shall select a third, the decision of these three being final."

To encourage arbitration, the Committee suggested appointment in each county of "qualified arbitrators —familiar with state law, customary leasing procedures, rates of deterioration and value of different types of improvements."

Such arbiters, it declared, might serve as "valuable" aids when selected to sit as the third arbitrator, speeding decisions and eliminating the cost of a long-drawn-out hearing and argument.

The Committee also urged that comprehensive land use and tenure laws be included in one chapter of the Iowa state code and recommended an intensive study of the co-operative system.

"The proper application and practice of co-operative credit, consumers and producers co-operatives, and processing co-operatives might be the very steps needed," it said, "for Iowa farmers to retain the wealth they produce."

Paris Views New Models in Grand Palais

Acme — French Automobile Salon Features Small, Light Cars

U. S. Army Report Stresses Lack Of Defensive Means

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—While Europe is thinking in terms of armies of millions of men the United States learned today from the Chief of Staff of its own Army, Gen. Malin Craig, that it has a force of 165,000 men, ranking 18th in size in the world, which is just beginning to benefit from the lessons of the World War.

In his annual report General Craig recorded that there are now 15 anti-aircraft regiments fully equipped in the United States, but not a single anti-tank weapon or unit of any kind. There is one mechanized cavalry brigade. By the end of the 1939 fiscal year motorization of the regular Army will be 67 per cent complete and of the National Guard 50 per cent complete.

The Army is better equipped in offensive than defensive weapons. General Craig reported that the light tank program is complete. The regular Army is almost completely equipped with modernized 75 light field artillery. The achievement of the airplane objective of 2,320 units is nearly complete. The manufacture of new style .30 caliber semi-automatic rifles for the infantry is now under way "in quantity" and it will soon be possible to equip both regular Army and National Guard.

Defense Deficiency

The most pressing deficiency according to the Chief of Staff is in the two defensive weapons which experience in Spain and China have shown to be so extremely important —the anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns.

Emphasis on this deficiency is believed to forecast one item in the national defense budget increases now being studied. More light on how the President will spend additional defense millions was shed by another section of General Craig's report which dealt with deficiency in crucial raw materials which are not produced in the United States and which the army urges be stored up in reserve in sufficient quantity to meet any emergency. He said that this situation will be improved during the balance of this year, but that "large shortages will still remain." He did not name the articles in which the most pressing deficiencies occur.

Two Opposite Views

Publication of the report coincided with release of a new book on American national defense which has attracted widespread attention here. Its recommendations were promptly compared with the recommendations made by General Craig. The book, "The Ramparts We Watch," written by Maj. George Fielding Eliot, a recognized authority on the subject, takes strong issue with existing War Department plans for expansion of the Regular Army in time of war into a huge force of several million men. Instead it argues that a force of approximately the size of the present establishment is adequate for any defense task which could conceivably arise.

General Craig's report read in the light of Major Eliot's book would indicate that the army is nearly as big as it need be now, but that it should be modernized far more than it is. The book calls for a total regular army of 238,700 regulars. General Craig reports that it now has 165,000. The book calls for 219,800 National Guardsmen. General Craig reports 205,000. The book considers 2,320 airplanes adequate. The Army has nearly this number now. The greatest discrepancy lies in the size of the Regular Army. General Craig looks to increasing to 168,000 during 1940. But the War Department considers this Army as a skeleton organization which could be greatly expanded in wartime, while Major Eliot insists that a total Army of 238,700 would be sufficient to meet any emergency of bona fide defense.

French See in Paris Auto Show Promise of Revived Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—This fall's Automobile Salon around which hovered reports of factories geared for the mass production of new models has revived hopes that the French automobile industry will regain some of the ground lost during the last few years in motorcar markets.

In the large variety of small, light cars with an amazing assortment of coachwork, it is indicated that producers have apparently found a suitable middleway between rising labor costs plus shorter working hours and the public demand for cars with low maintenance costs.

Among the light cars bidding for increased popularity is the Rosengart Super-Cinq, equivalent to the British Austin, which was the cheapest car in the Paris show. A new light car is the eight-horsepowered Licorne, which also impressed the masses of motorists who attended the show. Larger cars were notable for their beautiful coachwork, rather than for novel mechanical improvements.

Probably the most important trend of the season as indicated in the exhibits is the expansion of independent wheel suspension from front to rear wheels. It is claimed that more cars had all around independent springing in this show than will appear in any other exhibit in the world this fall. For 95 per cent of the cars exhibited were so equipped.

The French Fiat introduced a wind screen built into the windshield without frame hinges. Solex has a new carburetor in which rich starting mixture is thermostatically controlled.

Modern Sagas of the Seas: Frail Vessels Reach Port

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP)—An Illinois youth told yesterday how he and two companions sailed a leaky 18-foot dory through heavy seas on a perilous 1,000-mile voyage from Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to the Florida Keys.

Bryant Morgan, of Hamburg, Ill., said the trio slipped out of Puerto Plata under cover of darkness Oct. 15 after authorities refused them clearance papers and, with only a watch for compass and a storm chart to guide them, sailed northwestward for almost a month.

Provisions exhausted, they landed last night at Duck Key, 42 miles north of here. Tracey Bader, also of Hamburg, hitch-hiked to Miami while Mr. Morgan and a Dominican youth, Jose Julio Nunez, came on here.

Unable to produce clearance papers and a bill of health, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Nunez were questioned by federal authorities here. Mr. Morgan said they were refused the papers on the grounds the craft was unseaworthy.

Mr. Morgan said he and Mr. Bader went to the West Indies to dig gold. They decided to return, but lacking transportation money, built the dory themselves at a cost of about $30. They fitted it with an unbleached muslin sail and set out.

The boat, Mr. Morgan said, sprang a leak the first day out.

"We encountered lots of rain and some pretty bad weather," Mr. Morgan said, "but the boat weathered the elements pretty well."

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14 (AP)—Frank Edward Clark broke a week-long diet of beans yesterday, grinned through a flowing beard and explained his solo voyage from England in a battered, 30-foot boat was made "just for the fun of it."

Happy over his 4,000-mile, three-month journey, but short on provisions and money, the English-American seaman made plans to sell the sailing vessel and return to New York, his former home. He made port Nov. 12.

Mr. Clark said he was born in London but settled in New York after the war, became naturalized and later served as a second mate for the Panama Pacific line.

"Jobs got scarce for men of my age," he said, "so I went to England a couple of years ago to settle up some inherited property. I used the proceeds to purchase 'The Girl Kathleen,' a former fishing cutter and decided to sail back home."

"I sailed from Southampton Aug. 18, and reckoned to make it in two months, but due to storms and hurricanes, it took about three.

"Last week found me eating only beans. Part of my provisions spoiled after getting wet in a gale.

"Soon after leaving, my chronometer broke and I had to use Scotch navigation, guessing my longitude."

Mr. Clark wrote in his log and on scraps of paper how he sailed through a hurricane Oct. 11 and 12:

"Spent all night watching weather. It's too late in season for a hurricane. But you never can tell. . . . Later hurricane hit. . . . I was short of food. . . . The hurricane was between ship and land, so I was forced to push little vessel through it.

"I got within 20 miles of Charleston, S. C., my destination, but a nor'easter gale forced me back and I had to put in at Savannah.

"It was a rough trip but it was worth it. Europe is no place to be these days."

Champion Adds To Her Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDEPENDENCE, Ore—This village in the center of the Willamette Valley is the home of a thrice-crowned world's champion. Her name is Sybil Tessie Lorna, but it doesn't appear on the engraved pages of sports heroes, for she is a pure-bred Jersey cow. To her has gone three world records for the production of milk and butterfat, the most recent performance was a 10-month test during which time she produced 1,021 pounds of butterfat.

The record, not only high for Jerseys but for all breeds, shattered both the production and butterfat percentage records. The 21.7 quarts of milk she gave daily during the test was equal to 3,440 points of 50 per cent cream, 2,652 pounds of American cheese or 7,472 quarts of ice cream.

Lorna, who is six and a half years old, is Independence's most feted citizen. Recently, during the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition in Portland, she was the guest of honor at a regular luncheon of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

The prize animal is owned by L. A. Hurlburt of Independence and is valued at $10,000. All records concerning her production have been certified by the dairy husbandry department of Oregon State College in Corvallis.

Testing Lanes for Bikes Urged as Safety Step

CHICAGO (AP)—Testing lanes for bicycles are recommended by Miss Minnie Fallon, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of elementary grades.

She requested principals to organize such lanes for assurance that bicycles have good brakes and proper lighting equipment and to instruct riders in rules of safety and how to use arm signals like motorists.

Stanford Coeds Top Men in Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —Stanford women rate higher scholastically than men—and usually a good deal higher.

Figures released recently showing last quarter's averages of the University bear out this rule, as do figures since 1919 when the school allowed only the famed exclusive "500" girls into the University each year.

Although over 1,000 girls now are admitted, there are still nearly twice as many men. It may be this high-selective system, scholarship authorities say, that accounts for the 2.62 rating for the girls and the 2.47 rating for the men. A "3.00" is a "B" grade, a "2.00" a "C" grade. The same figures show that fraternity men averaged 2.36, while nonfraternity men averaged 2.55.

USC Announces Dates For World Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Return of the annual Institute of World Affairs to the Mission Inn in Riverside has has been announced by the University of Southern California, sponsor of the event which this year is to be held Dec. 11 through 16.

The sixteenth annual session returns to the scene of its inception, for the late Frank A. Miller, widely-known as "mine host" of the Inn, was one of the early patrons. Last year was the only time Riverside was not the Institute city, having given way to Beverly Hills.

Radio Methods Taught In California School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—A course in "Radio Techniques" is being given here for the first time in Salinas Evening School, and full use of the Salinas studios of radio station KDON, a member of the Mutual-Don Lee Broadcasting system, is available for those enrolled.

The course meets every Wednesday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, and 27 students—adults, young men and women—are enrolled under the instruction of George Challis, a member of the Salinas Index-Journal editorial staff.

Instruction is given in microphone technique, program arrangements, and script writing.

Doug Corrigan Hopes His Film Flops—But He's Wrong Again

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Something of the insouciance which marked his "wrong-way" flight of the Atlantic characterizes young Doug Corrigan's movie debut. When he was asked, inevitably, what he thought of pictures, the famous grin spread over his face and his eyes took on the look of the man who knows that what is about to be spoken can be taken any one of seven ways, if all are humorous.

"Well," he said, "I don't know anything about them yet—but neither do the people who make them, I guess, so we'll start even. I've never been a movie fan. Three or four a year was about my record before I began to go to see what I looked like in 'em myself."

His test, he said, had bothered him a little, because he was afraid his voice would register as high as it had in the newsreels. Three or four of R. K. O.'s best public relations counselors assured him that his voice was much lower in the movie test. But he didn't look as assured as they expected him to. He tossed aside the whole argument, still grinning.

"I hope it's a bad picture, anyway," he said, "so I won't have to make another one."

Asked about future plans, he was still indefinite. Several airplane manufacturing companies have suggested jobs for him, but none has made the offer he likes yet.

He wrote his own story in six solid weeks of labor, he says, at a friend's house in the East. He considers it the hardest job he ever did. A national magazine is now publishing it serially.

"And they haven't changed it a bit," he says. But questioned about the knick-knacks of the writer's trade, the semicolons, split infinitives, dangling participles, with which even professional writers often struggle, he laughed.

"I knew what a paragraph was—and that's all," he said.

So many careers in such a short time lead to that sort of thing—but he's wrong to hope his picture won't succeed. There seems little doubt on that score. Hollywood, if it knows nothing else, knows a showman when it sees one. And wrong-way Corrigan is the best showman aviation has brought forward yet.

One on the Press

Sometimes even hardboiled city editors and national columnists who ought to know better pick up one of the standard stories which the Hollywood press agents put out regularly, but never hope to get printed.

Not a Hollywood press agent but rubbed his eyes in disbelief last week when several hundred daily papers and two or three nationally distributed columnists used the story about Greta Garbo coming to the gate of M. G. M. and being ordered away by the gateman, who didn't recognize her. It is true that the studio has a new main entrance for stars which Miss Garbo may not have known about. But that doesn't change the fact that the oldest and most hackneyed of all the press agent stories originating in the film capital suddenly found itself in print again.

The gateman story, in point of fact, could be listed as Number One in any manual for press agents. And the manual would contain at least six others which the press agents write only as a matter of course, and which motion picture editors hardly look at before tossing them into the waste basket.

Number two on this list would be the story of the two stars in a picture (and always a new picture) who meet on the set for the first time in 20 years, though they once starred together on Broadway (or London, Petrograd, Vienna). Number three would certainly be the one in which the star's hobby would play a prominent part. The star is a collector of rare books (stamps, bric-a-brac, gems, photograph records, heirlooms, seventeenth-century blunderbusses, race horses, or carved elephants). By a marvelous coincidence, either a rare book is found on the set, or the star uses one of his own collection in the picture, and the press agent can then go on at great length about where the star first found the rare thing. Number four is probably the romance story. The press agent gets two young players together and maybe finally succeeds in getting them out to dinner together—once. This allows him to break stories in all papers for weeks or even months about the developing romance between the two youthful players.

Numbers five, six, and seven concern themselves with the stars who think they should be allowed to have a private life, instead of living like a goldfish in a bowl (or stars who think their lives belong to the public, and that all should be told, if you want variation); stars who have such large wardrobes that the wardrobe department has to work 24 hours a day to keep up with the picture (or stars who use only one costume in the picture, so that the wardrobe department can take the week off at the beach); stars who say no to Cecil B. DeMille, and stars who say yes to Cecil B. DeMille, and so on interminably.

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Montreal Linked to Industry and Culture of Dominion

Manufacture and Sea Trade Benefit City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—It belongs to all of Canada, this city of Montreal. And it belongs to Canada in a sense that is different from a governmental capital, or merely an important mart of trade.

For the fingers of steel and the ribbons of water that stretch out from Montreal link the vast spaces of the Dominion to one of the key centers of the North American continent. Statistics do not tell the entire story, though Montreal is proud of the volume of trade that passes through its hands.

Shipping Concentrated

But the strategic position of this city on the St. Lawrence is written in a simple fact. Today the port of Montreal is a serious rival to the foremost port of America. This development comes not alone from the commerce from the hinterland which contributes to Montreal's position. It comes not alone from the development of the city itself, which has lent vision to the improvement of its port facilities. It is, rather, a combination of the two in that peculiar measure which is characteristic of the Canadian sense. For Montreal belongs to Canada, as Canada, in a commercial sense, belongs to Montreal.

Forward looking folks, these Montrealers. They are more interested in next year's statistics than in those of last year. No one goes around tapping people on the shoulder to remind them what the population of Montreal was in 1851. But the fact is that, in that year, the total census was 57,715. A dozen years ago, Montreal was over 1,000,000; and now, by the figures of 1937, the total runs to 1,427,738.

All this is, indeed, a matter of Canadian and not merely local concern. Many of the industries of Montreal are of national scope and character, and the inland ocean port tends toward a concentration of shipping. Whatever then may be Dominion destinies, the barometer of the progress of Canada will be the growth of Montreal.

Banking and Railways

Montreal has a particular advantage as a manufacturing center, because it is situated in the very heart of a district rich in water power, which is being constantly developed. For another point affecting manufacture, Montreal is fortunate in that the French Canadian makes up a large percentage of the labor. He is a peaceful home-loving citizen and adaptable to the general class of labor which the manufacturer requires. The range of products manufactured in Montreal is as wide as that of commerce itself. It is the center of boot and shoe manufacturing in the Dominion; center of sugar refining activities and has extensive manufactories of electrical appliances. It is the center of the Dominion's textile industries, it has important iron and steel works, and its products vary from the largest freight locomotive to fractional horse power electric motor.

This business is financed by a system of banking, the center of which is Montreal. The head offices of five of the 11 banks are located here, with an aggregate paid-up capital of over $83,000,000, reserves totaling $64,750,000, and total assets of $1,760,171,000. The bank clearings in Montreal in 1937 were $5,871,146,518.

But the minute one talks of distribution of these products, one returns to transportation. There is more to it than the fact that the rail lines running from sea to sea have their center in Montreal. Growth, as well as present position, must be understood.

The total railway construction in Canada at the time of Confederation was 2,300 miles, and by 1897 it had increased to about 17,000 miles; at present there are about 41,000 miles, not including sidings and double tracking. The rail transportation is now practically concentrated into two great transcontinental systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, both of which have their headquarters in Montreal.

This growth is reflected, too, in the broad waterways that are a contributing factor to the greatness of this Canadian metropolis.

In 1833, the Royal William, a vessel of 250 tons, made the first ocean voyage of any vessel using only steam power from Montreal. In 1853, the channel was deepened 15 feet 2 inches, and on May 13 that year the first ocean steamship, the Conoa, reached the port. Today, the channel is 37 feet deep, and the Duchess of Bedford, with a tonnage of over 20,000 tons, sails regularly to this port. Montreal is now the summer terminus for 25 steamship lines and is the connecting link with more than 1,200 miles of navigable inland waters.

Canadian Pacific Railway

New Era and Old Culture Combine in Montreal

The Bonsecours Market (above) provides an outlet for hundreds of French Canadian farmers. In contrast to its old-world atmosphere, the Sun Life Building (lower left) stands in evidence of the modern commercial influence, while the monument to Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal (lower right), standing in the Place d'Armes, links the modern city with an historic past.

'Traffic Game' Found to Build Highway Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—"The traffic game," a new one to teach children how to be safe on the streets, is being played by thousands of Montreal youngsters under the supervision of Stan Rough, Director of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association. He and Constable Arthur Lefebvre of the Traffic Bureau are the inventors of the game. It has been tried successfully in three of the seven playgrounds under the administration of the association in Montreal.

These two men are believed to have done more in a few months to guard children than others have accomplished in years.

For the past three years Constable Lefebvre has been making the rounds of schools in Montreal, talking to classes of boys and girls about traffic safety, and how they should conduct themselves on the street. He made a special safety traffic movie film which shows the right and wrong way to cross streets.

Three years ago before this educational work was commenced there were 1,706 children involved in Montreal street accidents. The next year there were 36, the year following 17.

50.39 Square Miles Included in City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The area of the city of Montreal has grown from 6,298 acres in 1882, to 32,254 acres today, or from 9.8 square miles to 50.39 square miles, according to the Chief City Assessor, A. E. Hulse. The increase has been achieved by the annexation of neighboring municipalities, or parts thereof.

The first annexation to be effected by Montreal was that of the village of Hochelaga, in 1883. The last big annexation was that of Maisonneuve in 1918, swelling Montreal to 50.2 square miles. In 1932 a piece of St. Laurent village was taken over to permit the building of a city boulevard. This was Montreal's last annexation to date and leaves the city covering an area of 50.39 square miles.

Montreal Bureau Aims to Benefit By Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Reassured by abatement of war talk, industrialists on the Continent and abroad are again turning their attention to increased production and expansion of plant facilities, according to Valmore Gratton, head of the City's Industrial Bureau.

He pointed out that to take advantage of conditions in Europe, representatives of the Bureau have been named, one for France in the person of the Vicomte de Brimont, another for Rumania in the person of Dr. L. A. Finchelstain, and negotiations will be completed shortly for similar representatives in Great Britain and Belgium. To such an extent has the work of Montreal's Industrial Bureau increased in the past few weeks that the head of the office, Mr. Valmore Gratton will make application for six additional employees.

In the past few days, Mr. Gratton stated, it was computed that plants of different kinds, with a capital value of over $1,000,000, had been interested in seeking sites here. Of this, $300,000 is from Balkan countries.

The office has recently perfected a hook-up with the Trade and Commerce Departments in Ottawa and Quebec, and is working in co-operation with the Metropolitan Commission's Economic Bureau. The office also has a working arrangement with the City Town Planning Commission which is furnishing lists showing sites adaptable for various kinds of industry and commerce.

March to Prosperity

MONTREAL (CP)—Mining and development of electrical power—Canada's two great allied industries—continued an uninterrupted march to prosperity when most of the world was suffering from economic depression, said Dr. J. B. Challies.

"It is almost unbelievable that in this comparatively young country there is the largest per capita development of water power in the world," Dr. Challies declared.

City Linked to Growth of Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Historically, as well as commercially and industrially, Montreal is linked to the development of the Dominion.

True, Confederation was something for future centuries when the site of Montreal was first discovered. And the vision of this teeming commercial center could hardly have been accommodated in the thought even of Jacques Cartier when he came upon the Indian village of Hochelaga in 1535.

It was not until 1611 that a trading post was formed at this point by Champlain, who named it Place Royale. In 1642 it was consecrated as a city and named Ville Marie. In 1760 it was taken by the English from the French.

For the wars which had racked France and England for years had reached Canada — and Montcalm was defeated by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec—in 1759. Early the following year the Marquis de Levis gathered a force and attacked the British, was defeated, and retreated to Montreal. He made hs last stand at the fort on St. Helen's Island and finally capitulated to General Amherst.

First St. Lawrence Steamer

The next two or three years were troublous times but following the Peace of Paris in 1763, when Canada was formally ceded to Great Britain, Montreal grew and prospered amazingly. The French inhabitants were left in full enjoyment of their rights and possessions, and in addition British settlers and money poured in.

The first steamboat on the St. Lawrence and the second in America was launched in 1809, and Lachine Canal was started in 1821 to enable navigation to curcumvent the rapids. The Canal was opened in 1824. Ocean and Great Lakes shipping was increasing and the town was growing in every direction and activity. It was incorporated as the City of Montreal in 1832.

Montreal's historical background, natural beauty and recreational opportunities are matched by its cultural aspects.

Two Universities

The Chateau de Ramezay is an appropriate repository for the Canadiana that it contains. It was built in 1705 and used as the headquarters of French, British, and American administrations, and of a fur trading company. When the American Revolutionary Army occupied Montreal in 1775, General Montgomery used the Chateau. With Montgomery was Benjamin Franklin, who brought a printing press with him and started a propaganda sheet called the Gazette. The press is still in the Chateau and the Gazette became and still is Montreal's English morning paper.

There are two universities in Montreal—McGill where the lectures are in English and the University of Montreal, where lectures are in French. The University libraries are excellent, the Redpath at McGill being reputed to be the finest in Canada. The Civic Library, a new edifice facing Lafontaine Park has some statuary by modern sculptors. A library with rare volumes of historical interest is in the Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier.

Boys' Association Aids Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Many young Montreal boys learn to play and become useful citizens due to the activities of the Montreal Boys' Association. The organization is an outgrowth of the Montreal Association of Big Brothers and the Boys' Welfare Association, and was founded in 1932. It is a member of the Federated Charities from which it derives most of its financial support.

The object of the Association is the improvement of boy life generally in the City of Montreal. By studying and treating behavior problems of individual boys, research into community life and resources, study of delinquency trends, operating summer camps and training centers, promoting, establishing and maintaining remedial measures with a view to decreasing delinquency, and encouraging good citizenship, and by co-operating with all existing organizations having similar allied objectives, the Association is securing splendid results.

It has been found that in time deliquency causes poverty, and completing the circle, poverty causes delinquency. Through the care and guidance of the Association hundreds of boys who tend in this direction are faced along the right path and so do not become public charges in later years, as otherwise might happen.

Among the institutions used by the Montreal Boys' Association in their work of straightening out problem children and providing the boys with healthy supervised playrooms and other recreational and educational centers with the proper atmosphere are the Lions Boys Club, the Griffintown Club, the University Settlement of Montreal, the Iverley Community Center, the Negro Community Center, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, and the Rosemount Community Center.

Two thousand boys, on an average, are advised and assisted annually by the Montreal Boys' Association. They range in age from 8 to 18 years. About 30 per cent of them are referred to the Association by schools, churches and similar institutions. Several come of their own accord. Others are met in the Juvenile Court, where a special representative of the Association is on hand ready to take charge of any boy he thinks may be helped.

One of the major works of the Association is the operation of an advice bureau for parents and boys. Hundreds of parents come with their respective problems.

Members of the staff recently have been making preparations to lead a series of adult groups on the subject of parent education during the winter months. At these group meetings all the everyday problems of home life that are constantly arising, will be discussed and the approved method most suitable for their settlement outlined.

As an agency of the Federated Charities the funds come largely from the Federation, being supplemented by a special grant from the Rotary Club of Montreal, for the operation of Camp Lewis, a boys' camp in the Laurentian Mountains. For the tremendous amount of good work done, the amount expended is small, last year's budget being only $17,000.

The program of the Montreal Boys' Association is a preventative one. It builds for the future realizing that the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and at an annual per capita cost of $8.40 which compares with an annual per capita cost of reform school treatment of $477.08.

Leads in Newsprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada leads in newsprint production, the figure for last year being 3,645,000 tons, of which Quebec contributed 1,949,941 tons. The percentage of world total for Canada is 38.8 and for Quebec 21.05. The pulp and paper industry alone accounts for much of the Dominion's favorable trade balance.

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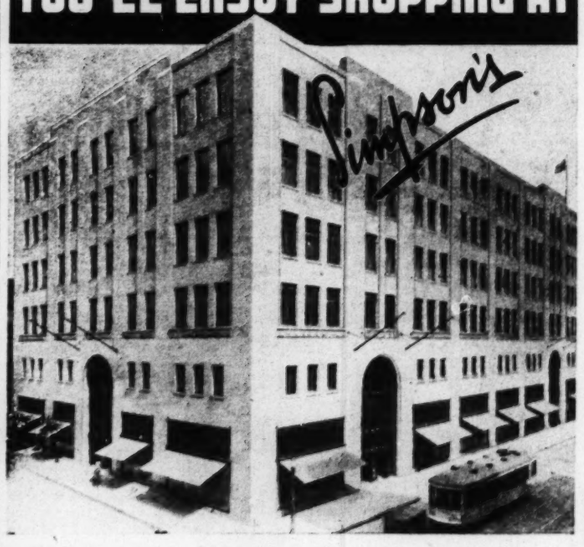

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Montreal Uses Public Works for Rehabilitation of Citizens

Public Works in Montreal Provide Jobs and Help City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Rehabilitation of hundreds of men on the "dole" and the training of apprentices otherwise barred from their activity has been made possible by vast constructional undertakings in Montreal. When completed these will make the city one of the outstanding educational and recreational centers on this continent.

Having turned a wilderness of tangled undergrowth into picknicking grounds, having recovered the ancient military buildings from the dust of half a century of decay and neglect, and having made a bathing beach within a few minutes' walk from the crowded city, those in charge of the St. Helen's Island development have seen complete justification of their expenditure of a million or more dollars, when 100,000 persons visited the Island during the course of a single day.

The outstanding feature of the work, as an unemployment relief measure, has been the extremely high ratio of labor to material cost, the former taking some 90 per cent of the whole. Several things contributed to this, but none more so than the use of the island rock for reconstruction of the old military buildings, and the erection of the new ones, including a restaurant and sports center and bath house.

In the case of the older buildings it meant perfect matching of the stone work, as they had been built of it, originally. Other commodities had to be purchased, but with so much of the effort going into landscaping and grading, their percentage was lost in the grand total. Hand labor was used wherever possible, machinery being taboo, except when unavoidable.

Long Time to Get Action

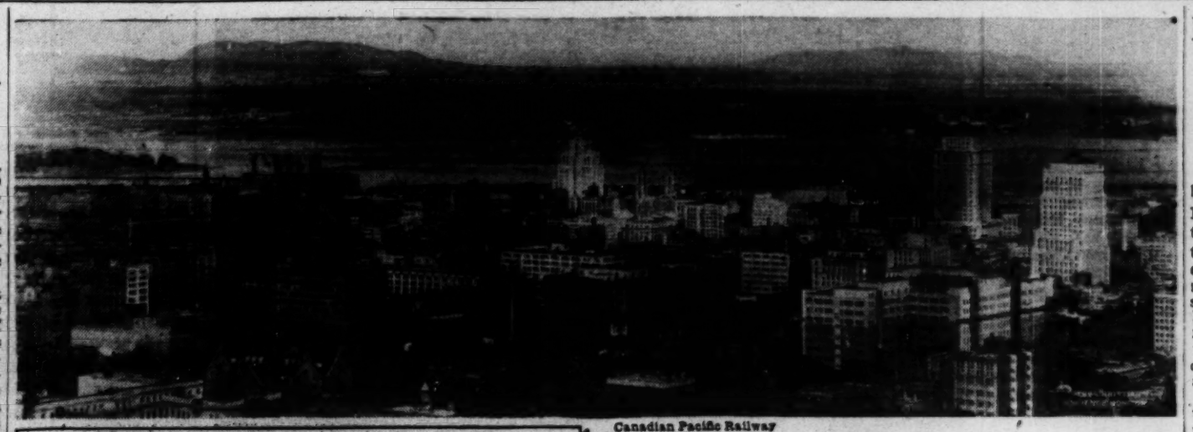
The beach had been the subject of letters to the editor for generations, but nothing was done until the present plans were developed. A smaller island upstream was connected and a breakwater extended downstream, forming an artificial bay or lagoon away from the dangerously swift current. Sand was brought in scows and the basis of a much greater beach was in being. Further extension is almost certain, but may have to wait an excavation job in the city, to get the necessary fill without digging it up for that purpose, alone, something quite uneconomic. With future development of the harbor, this may be found within the next few years.

The reconstruction of the fort area; the long stone storehouse building, the sunken bomb-proof barracks, and the two magazines along with the two wooden blockhouses, has been claimed by antiquarians to be the most complete on the continent. The military works include ramparts and gun positions erected by de Levis in 1759, just prior to the Conquest, which turned New France into a British possession. Most of the buildings belong to the British regime, troops being stationed there until just after Confederation saw the withdrawal of the last British Regulars, as the new Dominion assumed its own defence obligations.

Long Dreamed of Such a Garden

Started at the same time as the Island, the Botanical Garden is rapidly assuming the shape it will bear when completed, when it will contain at least one variety of every growing thing upon the earth. Here, of necessity, because of the program which includes administration buildings, many service and display greenhouses, with the accompanying power house, the labor-to-material ratio is much lower, but the money is being well spent in providing, for almost the first time in history a complete botanical garden built from one plan and not the haphazard growth of a century or more.

For years, botanists and horticulturists had dreamed of having such a garden in the city, and had actually started in a small way on a municipal grant, when it was included in the unemployment scheme, and immediately branched out to the fullest extent. Just as an example of the thoroughness of the project, is the Econimic Garden, of vegetables, grains, and other edible things. There are, or will be growing, upward of 400 different varieties, in neatly ticketed rows.



Canadian Pacific Railway

Montreal

St. Lawrence River Provides Highway to Sea for Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The St. Lawrence is Canada's highway and Montreal is the central door to it.

The British seagoing ships were the first to dare sailing up the St. Lawrence from Quebec. Montreal had to wait a long time for wharves of any kind. The ships would be run against the steep bank as close as possible and a landing stage improvised by means of trestles, passengers and freight being landed on the rough beach. It was not until 1824 that a permanent wharf, 200 feet long and nine feet deep, was constructed.

Farthest Inland Port

The Montreal Harbor Commissioners were first appointed in 1830, with an appropriation of $4,000. They at once began the construction of extensive wharves. Since then harbor facilities have grown rapidly.

Montreal is the farthest inland port of the world, being situated a thousand miles from the sea at the junction of ocean and inland navigation, approached by a ship channel with a minimum depth of 30 feet at low water. It is the terminus of three systems of canals, the St. Lawrence Canals, 1,230 miles to the Great Lakes, minimum depth 14 feet; the canals of the United States via the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain, length 127 miles and the Ottawa River Canals, length 119 miles.

Electrified Terminal Line

The present facilities of the Port comprise approximately 10 miles of deep draft wharf, capable of accommodating 75 large ocean steamers; four modern fireproof grain elevators, with a total storage capacity of 15,162,000 bushels, from which grain can be delivered simultaneously at a maximum practical rate of approximately 2,000,000 bushels per day.

Other facilities include a cold-storage warehouse of 4,628,000 cubic feet capacity, equipped and constructed on the most modern hygienic principles; 20 permanent fireproof two-story transit sheds, and seven single-story sheds, and an electrified terminal railway system of about 60 miles operated by nine 100-ton electric locomotives.

The Port of Montreal being nearer Europe than any United States Atlantic seaport, offers great advantages to the States bordering on the Great Lakes.

Montreal Bureau Moves to Benefit By Foreign Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A survey undertaken by a recently appointed Municipal Industrial Bureau shows that certain industries, complimentary to those already established, are required in order to achieve something more like a balanced industrial situation. Consequently, the Bureau has undertaken to point out the mutual advantages of the situation to such required industries, and official report is to the effect that some progress has been made.

Prospective enterprises are from the United States and from European countries. Those established in Montreal since the founding of the Industrial Bureau represent invested capital and annual payroll of $925,000. Additional capital has been provided locally for a number of these as establishment, incorporation, and financing is part of the grist of the St. James Street money mill, recognized as the financial artery of the Dominion. A flood of inquiries has followed war scares and persecution in Europe and the industrial advantages of Montreal are being widely disseminated.

Montreal is surrounded by hydro-electric power plants and has always had a great supply of electric power for all purposes, at required voltages. Fuels readily obtainable include coal, coke, oil, wood, electricity, and manufactured gas.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Montreal, Canada
October 1, 1938

Editorial Board
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

The occasion of the publication by The Christian Science Monitor of a page devoted to Montreal, Canada, affords me the opportunity, of which I am happy to avail myself, to express sincere appreciation of the courtesy in this regard of the "Monitor" and, secondly, to convey to the readers of that famous news journal a message.

In October, 1535, that intrepid explorer, Jacques Cartier, visited the small Indian village of Hochelaga and ascended the near-by mountain which he named "Mont Royal."

Around Mount Royal, today, live nearly one and one half million citizens of Montreal, the Metropolis of Canada, the majority of whom are descendants of colonists from France.

One thousand miles from the open sea, Montreal possesses harbour facilities which are world-famous.

Here are the headquarters of two of the largest transportation systems in the world: Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways System.

Five of Canada's chartered banks have their head offices here. Perforce, allied businesses must establish Canadian (and American) headquarters here.

The business-man, the tourist, the sportsman, at any season of the year, finds his every requirement satisfied,

I do not wish to trespass too far on the courtesy of the "Monitor," so, in conclusion, I summarize my message: "Come to Montreal. Be assured of a most cordial welcome and of a hospitality in which are commingled the best traditions of France, England, Ireland, and Scotland, whose national symbols appear in our corporate seal over the motto: "Concordia Salus."

J. Adhémar Raynault
Mayor of Montreal

An Official Greeting

Montreal's Advance Founded On Rail and Water Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—With invested capital in the neighborhood of $365,000,000 there are at present some 2,250 industrial plants in Montreal, engaged in more than 150 different lines of production—and the possibilities are just beginning to be realized.

Owing to its strategic geographical position, the industrial expansion of the city has continued, with occasional minor interruptions, during the past century until today Montreal is recognized as the leading Canadian center. Industry, commerce, finance, transportation, all are here to contribute to the thriving growth of this prosperous metropolis.

Foremost among its advantages is the situation of the city on the Island of Montreal in the St. Lawrence River, 950 miles from the Atlantic seaboard and 35 miles from the United States boundary—three hours by air from New York City and twelve from Vancouver on the Pacific coast. Possessing the second largest port on the continent it is, during eight months of the year, the terminus of ocean, river, and Great Lakes water traffic.

This makes it also the trans-shipping point to rail and road transportation and the wharfage facilities are tremendous. The harbor extends along the north bank of the St. Lawrence for thirty miles, with nine miles of deep water docks capable of berthing 125 ocean vessels, in addition to river and lake traffic of which there is a large volume.

Headquarters of Two Railways

Headquarters of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, which cover the continent and connect with United States lines, are in Montreal and, as freight rates to Western Canada are no higher than from any center in Ontario, Montreal is at once a convenient and economical distribution point. In addition, a network of bus lines radiate from Montreal to all Canada; and commercial air lines on regular schedules are serviced at a seaplane base, two airports, and several flying fields.

Montreal must also be considered as a substantial domestic market, as there is a population of approximately 1,400,000 in Greater Montreal and by including the district tributary to the city this number can readily be extended to 2,000,000 consumers. In addition are several hundred thousand tourists who visit annually and are able to purchase lower cost articles to the extent of the U. S. Customs exemption of $100 per person. But the greatest potential market for many products is the British Empire to which shipments are made on a preferential tariff agreement and is of increasing importance to Montreal manufactories.

Favorable Living Conditions

A contributing factor to satisfactory labor situation is the favorable living conditions, due to the fact that wage scales are adequate to meet the moderate cost of living and that the city is a most desirable place in which to live. It has been built around Mount Royal, a small mountain 763 feet high with an area of 478 acres, which has become a municipal park and playground; and there are 79 other parks and squares, including St. Helen's Island, two miles long and half a mile wide, and Lafontaine Park, a 95-acre civic breathing space with a large artificial lagoon containing fish and waterfowl.

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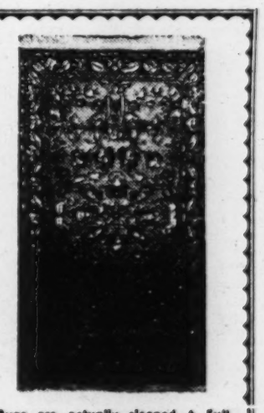

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The Home Forum

Angles of Interest

IT WAS my good fortune to begin my education upside down.

Honesty enforces an immediate admission that I did not count it as a blessing at the time. My reasoning power, at the age of four, was not sufficiently developed for me to appreciate the full value of an inverted passage through the Door of Knowledge, represented, in my case, by the wooden door of a village school a mile from my home at the edge of a wood within sight of the Pilgrims' Way.

Had I been allowed to have my own way, I would not have crossed the school doorstep at any angle. Inclination, born of past delights, would have taken me where the Pilgrims used to walk; not with any pious intention of getting to Canterbury, but with a fairly certain hope of gathering wild flowers and blackberries or seeing a rabbit. I had no idea then where Canterbury was or why the Pilgrims went there. I could not possibly have been expected to realize that it was necessary first to enter the school door in order to pursue my own erratic pilgrimage, destined to carry me beyond Canterbury, through many larger and newer cities; to bring me far from the village where the journey began, to Silent Bay, which is something less than a village, a mere scattering of dwellings between the mountains and the sea; to something more than a city, a place of refuge and reflection on the Edge of Everywhere.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE AMIABLE and muscular mistress, to whom I was delivered by older members of the family, received me with open arms, she had to close them in a vise-like grip to prevent me from galloping back from the place of learning to happy ignorance. In her strong embrace, I could register dissent from her implied views on the joys of scholarship only by roaring and wriggling. It was because I wriggled so well, and because she was inspired then, as at other times, by the fine spirit of determination, that we reached the actual classroom with my small boots threatening the placid beauty of her face.

She must have set me on my feet again to our perfect mutual satisfaction, for in the days that followed my fear of going to school was supplanted by another, the fear of not getting there in time. My desperate secret resolve to run away was never translated into action; but now, when nearly half a hundred years have passed, I can return to that village and still find some graybeard or ancient dame ready to chuckle over the memory of my noisy, frenzied, daily flights toward the school.

* * *

YET, WHEN I, thinking back through the years, try to recall the beginning of my unfinished lessons, I have to confess I can remember nothing of them except the first mental picture—a glimpse of the wonder-world to which I was to be introduced by means of brightly-colored pictures on the schoolroom walls, a tantalizing, tear-misted vision of trees and buildings, people and animals all around me the wrong way up.

The explanation is simple enough. In the school of experience, as in the experience of school, nothing makes such a lasting impression as an approach to any subject of interest from an unusual angle. I have watched hundreds of stage plays from the comfort of stalls and circle; I remember none more vividly than a performance, seen thirty years ago, from the back row of the highest gallery of the largest music hall in London, where the diminutive foreshortened actors appeared to have swollen heads springing out of their shoes.

I have walked on many stretches of seashore. My mind retains no detailed picture of any of them so clear as that of the fossilized expanse, marked with tide ripples perhaps a million years old which, when I examined it from underneath with the aid of a collier's lamp, had become the roof of a coal mine.

* * *

I HAVE, BY journalistic privilege, often had front-seat views of the passing of kings and princes in the pomp of pageantry; yet the impress left by them is faint by comparison with that of a royal procession, observed in my boyhood, through the convenient archway of a policeman's legs.

From the decks of ships, I have feasted my eyes on much natural beauty, none of which remains so clear to me now as a first porthole peep at Boulogne harbor, apparently balanced sideways in mid-air.

Always the unusual angle is instructive. I would not say, therefore, that my original angle of approach to understanding ought to have been maintained. In the pursuit of knowledge, begun so reluctantly and continued at breathless, breakneck speed by a tearful scholar, I have not seen many men except acrobats or gymnasts voluntarily raise their legs in the air.

* * *

IT IS TRUE that a now eminent literary critic once balanced himself on his hands beside me, outside his bedroom door in a Dublin hotel, before turning cartwheels along the corridor; but that was on the night when peace had come to a land bruised by war, peace with a promise of something for which the people had been dreaming for seven hundred years. At such a time and in such a place, it seemed pardonable for any man, with or without Irish blood in his veins, to be uncertain whether to stand on his head or his heels.

Once again, more recently, a physical culture enthusiast amazed me, at the end of an exhausting interview, by asking to be excused for a moment and standing on his head in the middle of the hearthrug, as erect and as blissfully serene as Old Father William in the Alice in Wonderland poem, to whom, as I remembered instantly, "the young man said: 'Do you think at your age it is right?'" Almost automatically I quoted the lines when he went back to his chair.

"Certainly," he answered, "when I am bothered by a tricky problem, I find it an excellent dodge to do that for a minute or two. It's an aid to clear thinking."

Perhaps it is. But these are exceptional men.

* * *

WHEN I LIVED in great cities where most of my fellows did most of their work and play in an upright position, if not always in an upright manner, it rarely occurred to me that a great deal of work we did not see involves bending and stooping and somersaulting by somebody.

With the telephone always at hand, and skilled men and women at the ends of innumerable wires always ready to feed me, clothe me, carry me about, instruct me, amuse me or perform any other service for which I had the money to pay, I generally held my head up.

It was when escaping, on wheels, from crowded ways to regions where repair garages are far apart, that I learned the mechanical importance of occasionally lying on my back in the mud.

* * *

IT WAS AMONG the community of necessarily self-reliant individuals who spend their days in Silent Bay that domestic adventure taught me it is not always enough to lie flat. A burst water pipe played the part of the school bell. A few months earlier, a burst pipe meant nothing to me but a joke in a comic paper or a telephone call to the plumber.

But a man who runs away from the city, and keeps running along, leaves the plumber far behind him.

I had ample leisure for speculation on the reasons our predecessors may have discovered for placing essential contrivances, like stopcocks, in unaccessible places.

When a master of many mysteries arrived, in delayed response to an urgent message, I had already found the master tap, incidentally acquiring one more fragment of wisdom which I am not likely to lose again.

He saw my feet sticking out of the manhole. Damp, but triumphant, I had my head underground.

"What are you doing?" he asked.

"I'm continuing my education," I told him, "as I began it—upside down."

HENRY W. ARCHER

Sorting Apples

COLORS of an October harvest fill these barrels,
The reds and yellows of the Northern Spy
And the Baldwin. The shed is rich
With an October fragrance. It is November now.
There is a strange contrast when I look out
Upon the brown hills. These colors were of the hills
Before the frost and the wind and the rain
Spilled them to the ground. Now these same
Bright colors are of the shed. And there is
The flavor of a tender spring, of a mild summer,
And of crisp fall mornings, blended in one
Under the reddened cheeks.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
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THE DUCHESS OF MODENA: *A Portrait by Bartolomeo Gonzales*

THIS elegant lady in lace and jewels sat for her portrait in Spain of the seventeenth century to Bartolomeo Gonzales, court painter to Philip III. She typifies the aristocratic court society of the day when art and manners were formal and conservative. The nobility were the principal patrons of artists, whose achievement of fame and honor depended solely on portraits such as this. Originality was frowned upon. As a result, the artist had small scope for his talent—he became exclusively a portrait painter for a small select group of Spanish society.

Gonzales was appointed court painter in 1617, and was kept very busy, for he left numerous portraits of the king, the queen, and important members of the court. In his portrait of the Duchess of Modena, he has accentuated her dignity and regal splendor. A craftsman's delight is evident in the painting of the details of costume, which are executed with a meticulous technique. A love of gold, jewels, and color is characteristic of the Spanish people. Overburdened as she is with her elaborate dress, the artist has not allowed his sitter's personality to become submerged. Her face commands attention as much as her costume. The artist has emphasized the aristocracy of his sitter, the high forehead, delicate skin, and slender tapering hands. Unlike some painters of this period he avoids the effect of sombre reserve and austerity. Yet the portrait as a whole has a splendid formality.

To One Who Reads Poetry

OPEN your lips—let the words flow out.
Be quiet, be docile, be a fire
That licks the honey of the syllables.
But close the windows of the mind
Against the ultimate significance.
Curb the curious inner sight
Lest before eyes grown wider than the socket's rim
The page turn blank and dazzling,
Burning like sun upon a frozen lake.
Be a sweet trumpeter
But never ask out of what darkness
Came these little sounds
Like shadow of a leaf against a leaf
Like music muffled in the water's shell.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Following the Birds Across Spain

WE SAW our first Stork in the village of Pajares, standing in motionless dignity on its bulky nest on the top of the church tower. After that Storks were common enough; many of the village churches had their pair and often we saw them, black and white caricatures of dignity, striding slowly about the fields. . . .

Beyond Valladolid we came upon a plantation of umbrella pines beside the road; the name simply and exactly expresses their habit of growth, and we made a lunch halt under their cool canopies. The bushy tops of the trees hid numerous and noisy Serins, another new bird; and Swallows, not due in England for another month, circled about in the high blue. . . .

Bejar, which we came to in a few minutes, is a tiny remote town on the edge of the Sierra de Gredos. It is built into the mountain so that some of the shops along the main and only street are merely the walled-up mouths of caves. All around the hill-slopes are neatly terraced and tilled. A blue haze of wood smoke hung in the frosted air, above tiny villages that nestle in the valleys. There were almond trees flowering, splashes of glorious blossom; and young poplars were already in bright yellow-green leaf; we were going south and meeting the spring. Mule trains plodded along the road, laden with men and women, and their children and chattels. Basque berets were giving place to broad-brimmed sombreros.

We had to stop to find out what birds lived in such a district; we kept on stopping as new birds flitted into sight. Calandra Larks tripped about in the gritty roadway. Homely Chaffinches were singing from a cork oak wood. The trees had all been stripped of their rugged bark of cork; and the deep chestnut of the bare boles made stripes of rich colour, against ashy gray rough boughs and dusty green leaves, dark and sombre like all evergreen foliage. From the trees came Serins' bold songs and with them another, better known—a Blackbird's. Goldfinches were wonderfully bright against the dusty road as they undulated along in front of the car. Storks strode deliberately in the fields, Lesser Kestrels hovered above them. . . .

Cork oaks gradually thinned and green fields gave place to arid rolling hills, bare and rocky, until only the telegraph wires provided perches of any height. All across Spain, a thousand miles and more, the telegraph posts went striding beside our road. The wires dipped slackly in their span from post to post, mile after mile. And on the wires was a pageant of birds. You might say that motorists can get only a slight and inaccurate impression of bird-life; as far as wooded country is concerned that is doubtless true, but on the sweeping plains and plateaux and bare rolling hills of Spain it is not. For there the bird population congregates about the road.—ROBERT ATKINSON, in "Quest for the Griffon." (London: Heinemann.)

A Lesson in Journalism

THE office of the *Republican* was in keeping with its environment, an edifice of stone or brick not more than three or four stories high, neat, uncrowded, and quiet; very different from the newspaper offices of Park Row, with their hustle, litter, dust, and noise. I met no one on my way upstairs to the editorial rooms, and quaked at the oppressive solemnity and detachment of it. I wondered if people were observing me from the street and thought how much impressed they would be if they divined the importance of the person they were looking at, possibly another Tom Tower. The vanity of youth is in the same measure as its valour; withdraw one, and the other droops.

"Now," said Mr. Bowles sharply, after a brusque greeting, "we'll see what you can do."

I was dubious of him in that first encounter. He was crisp and quick in manner, clear-skinned, very spruce, and clear-eyed; his eyes appraised you in a glance.

"Take that and see how short you can make it."

He handed me a column from one of the "exchanges," as the copies of other papers are called. I spent half an hour at it, striking out repetitions and superfluous adjectives and knitting long sentences into brief ones. Condensation is a fine thing, as Charles Reade once said, and to know how to condense judiciously, to get all the juice, without any of the rind or pulp, is as important to the journalist as a knowledge of anatomy to the figure painter.

I went over it a second time before I handed it back to him as the best I could do. I had plucked the fatted column to a lean quarter of that length, yet I trembled and sweated.

"Bah!" he cried, scoring it with a pencil, which sped as dexterously as a surgeon's knife. "Read it now. Have I omitted anything essential?"

He had not; only the verbiage had gone. All that was worthy of preservation remained in what the printer calls a "stickful." That was my first lesson in journalism.—From "Many Celebrities," by WILLIAM H. RIDEING, Copyright, 1912, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

True Appreciation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us appreciate the beauty of nature in its varied forms. How often, for instance, we find encouragement and a sense of peace in listening to the murmuring brooks, or considering the strength and grandeur of mountains, the abundance of rich pastures, the nobility of forests!

We do not stop to watch, think, or talk about an ugly patch of landscape, but swiftly turn to the beauty that lies ahead, seeking it eagerly. We gaze appreciatively upon the colors that, while differing, blend harmoniously. We recognize everywhere the various characteristics of grandeur and simplicity, and our interest is increased by comparing the one with the other.

Christian Science teaches us true appreciation of the real man and his beautiful, spiritual characteristics. Outstanding in this teaching is its insistence on the great fact that only good is real and worthy of acceptance in thought or conversation. The fog of sin or sickness that seems to hide the beauty of man has no more power to mar man than has an obscuring mist or fog to change or destroy the mountains. As soon as the warm sun breaks through the mist, their form and colors are seen just as they were before. We do not regard the mist as permanent, but know that the sun will disperse it.

So Christian Science penetrates the fog of ignorance, fear, or sin, and reveals man to be the image and likeness of God, forever spiritual and perfect, untouched by any material conditions. Study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, enables spiritually receptive hearts to be undismayed by untoward conditions—war, poverty, disease, and unhappiness—because they are learning that these beliefs have never touched man, the son of God. They hold with confidence to the spiritual fact that in God's universe everything moves together harmoniously, without friction or fear; that man is beautiful, grand, and pure, reflecting the qualities of God, such as love, wisdom, justice, purity, unselfishness. They begin both to express these qualities in their daily lives and to look for them in others. In this way they help to bring harmony into human experience.

As the light of spiritual understanding dispels the mist of mortal belief there is no longer any desire to look for, think of, or dwell upon evil, as manifested either in ourselves or in others. Man has been revealed as the child of God, Spirit, having dominion over all and eternally expressing freedom, health, and harmony. On page 63 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy speaks of man, the lovable and beloved idea of God, thus: "In Science man is the offspring of Spirit. The beautiful, good, and pure constitute his ancestry. His origin is not, like that of mortals, in brute instinct, nor does he pass through material conditions prior to reaching intelligence. Spirit is his primitive and ultimate source of being; God is his Father, and Life is the law of his being."

It was because Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, walked in the light of the true understanding and appreciation of man as spiritual, and not in the darkness of criticism, fear, selfishness, limitation, that he was able to heal instantaneously those whose lives were seemingly wrecked by sin. He transformed them into useful, healthy, noble characters, active in the service of their fellows. Jesus destroyed the dream of matter and its woes and difficulties and unveiled with the radiance of spiritual understanding the real man; and he left his example of loving-kindness for us to follow. With assurance he declared (Matthew 5:14, 16): "Ye are the light of the world. . . . Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

When this light of spiritual understanding shines forth in human consciousness, we find that there is no imperfection, no unsolvable problem. In Christian Science we learn to appreciate and express Truth not error, Love not hatred, purity not sin, and this appreciation or correct knowledge of God and of man in His image disperses the darkness of error by proving its unreality and powerlessness. Truly to appreciate the real selfhood of each one as harmonious and perfect, naturally enables men to work together in true co-operation for the benefit of all. Many years ago the writer was called upon to work with an individual who seemed to manifest many unlovely traits, which she so much disliked that at first the work seemed to her almost unbearable. Gradually, however, she was able to fill her thought with true appreciation of man as the child of God, expressing only beautiful qualities and thoughts. Within a few months several of these false beliefs dropped away, and were replaced by a truer expression of man's happy, lovable qualities. The power of true, spiritual thinking overcomes all obstacles.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 469, 470), "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA APRECIACION VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA MAYORÍA de nosotros apreciamos la belleza de la naturaleza en sus varias formas. ¡Cuántas veces, por ejemplo, encontramos nuevo ánimo y un sentimiento de paz al escuchar el murmullo de los arroyos o al contemplar la majestad y grandeza de las montañas, la abundancia de los frondosos pastos, la nobleza de los bosques!

No nos paramos para mirar una parte fea en el paisaje, a pensar en ella o a hablar de ella, sino que nos apartamos de ella tan pronto como podamos, volviendo nuestra atención a la belleza que hay delante de nosotros, buscándola ávidamente. Miramos con satisfacción a los multiples colores, que a pesar de ser tan distintos, se mezclan en armonía. Notamos en todas partes las características variadas de grandeza y simplicidad, y nuestro interés aumenta al comparar las unas con las otras.

La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña la apreciación verdadera del hombre real y de sus características espirituales. Lo que sobresale en esta doctrina es su insistencia en el gran hecho de que sólo lo bueno es real y digno de aceptación en pensamiento y conversación. La niebla del pecado o de la enfermedad, que parece esconder la belleza del hombre, no tiene más poder para hacer daño al hombre verdadero, que la niebla o neblina, que obscurecen la montaña temporalmente, pueden cambiar o destruirla. Tan pronto como el sol caliente disipa la niebla, la forma y los colores de la montaña se ven lo mismo que se habían visto antes. No consideramos la niebla como cosa permanente, porque sabemos que el sol la dispersa.

Así la Ciencia Cristiana penetra la niebla de la ignorancia, del miedo o del pecado, y revela que el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, por siempre espiritual y perfecto, sin que pueda recibir daño por ninguna condición material. El estudio de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy capacita a aquellos que son de corazón receptivo para pasar sin desmayo por las tribulaciones tales como la guerra, la pobreza, la enfermedad y el infortunio—porque aprenden que esos males nunca han hecho daño al hombre verdadero, el hijo de Dios. Llenos de confianza, se adhieren a la verdad espiritual de que en el universo de Dios todo coopera armoniosamente, sin fricción y sin miedo, y el hombre es bello, grande y puro, reflejando las cualidades de Dios tales como la bondad, la prudencia, la justicia, la pureza y el amor altruista. Empiezan a expresar estas cualidades en su vida diaria y a observarlas en los demás. De esta manera contribuyen a traer armonía a la experiencia humana en general.

A medida que la luz del entendimiento espiritual disperse la niebla de la creencia mortal, no quedará ningún deseo de pararse a mirar el mal que se manifieste en nosotros o en otros, a pensar en él o a hablar de él. El hombre se ha revelado como hijo de Dios, el Espíritu, teniendo dominio sobre todo y expresando eternamente la libertad, salud y armonía. En la página 63 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) Mary Baker Eddy habla del hombre, la idea amada y amable de Dios, de la manera siguiente: "En la Ciencia el hombre es el hijo de Dios. Lo bello, bueno y puro constituyen su ascendencia. Su origen no es, como el de los mortales, en el instinto animal, ni pasa él por condiciones materiales antes de obtener inteligencia. El Espíritu es la fuente primitiva y última de su ser; Dios es su Padre, y la Vida es la ley de su existencia."

Por haber andado Cristo Jésus, nuestro Guía, en la luz de la verdadera comprensión y apreciación del hombre como espiritual y no morando en las tinieblas del miedo ni del egoísmo, ni de la crítica acerba, ni limitación, le fué posible curar instantáneamente a aquellos cuyas vidas estaban estropeadas aparentemente por la influencia del pecado. Les transformó en caracteres nobles y personas saludables y hacendosas, activas en el servicio de sus semejantes. Jesús destruyó el sueño de la materia con sus dolores y dificultades, revelando el hombre verdadero mediante la luz radiante de su entendimiento espiritual; y dejó su ejemplo de bondad para que nosotros lo sigamos. Declaró con convicción: "Vosotros sois la luz del mundo. . . . Así resplandezca vuestra luz delante de los hombres; de modo que vean vuestras buenas obras, y glorifiquen a vuestro Padre que está en los cielos."

Cuando esta luz del entendimiento espiritual ilumine la conciencia humana, encontraremos que no hay imperfección, ni problema que no se pueda resolver. En la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos a apreciar y expresar la Verdad y no el error, el Amor y no el odio, la pureza y no el pecado, y esta apreciación o comprensión correcta de Dios y del hombre a Su imagen y semejanza dispersa las tinieblas del error, demostrando su irrealidad y falta de poder. El apreciar correctamente la individualidad verdadera de cada uno de nosotros como armoniosa y perfecta, habilita a los hombres para cooperar realmente en el servicio de todos. Hace algunos años que el autor de este artículo tenía la obligación de trabajar mucho con una persona que parecía manifestar ciertos rasgos bastante desagradables, los cuales le disgustaban tanto que al principio el trabajo le parecía casi insoportable. Pero gradualmente logró llenar su conciencia con la apreciación verdadera, el concepto verdadero, del hombre como hijo de Dios, expresando sólo cualidades y pensamientos bellos. Dentro de pocos meses varios de aquellos rasgos erróneos desaparecieron y fueron reemplazados por una expresión más verdadera de las cualidades felices y amables del hombre. El poder de una manera de pensar que es verdaderamente espiritualizada vence todos los obstáculos.

Mary Baker Eddy escribe en las páginas 469 y 470 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Con un Padre, a saber, Dios, toda la familia de los hombres serían hermanos; y con una Mente y siendo ésta Dios, o sea, el bien, la hermandad de los hombres consistiría en Amor y Verdad, teniendo la unidad de Principio y el poder espiritual que constituyen la Ciencia divina."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1938

Yardstick For Colors Is Invented

Gardeners get recognition at the flower show; Brookline's wet vote shows depreciation.

Let's Explore

By the Staff

The aid of research has been invoked to "launder" the attire of Donald Duck and Mickey Mouse. The hue of Mickey's trousers or the nattiness of Donald's uniform in technicolor movies depends largely upon the ability of Walt Disney's staff of expert animators to duplicate color exactly. Considerable time is lost and money expended if Mickey's famous trousers are dandelion yellow one minute and soiled pumpkin yellow the next. The slightest variation in color, Mr. Disney finds, tends to be magnified in color photography. Therefore, collaborating with engineers of the General Electric Company, he has arranged to obtain one of the new tools of research, a spectrophotometer, which will be used primarily for measuring the colors used in production in order to insure initial standards are adhered to. Ordinarily the complete measurement of just one or two colors by hand takes a whole day, but by machines comparisons can be made at the rate of one every three or four minutes.

For all who enjoyed the Autumn Flower Show which closed last night at Horticultural Hall—did you notice the credit given gardeners on the name cards designating the sponsor of this and that exhibit? That is a gracious gesture, particularly pleasing to the section of the press which reports flower shows. The gardeners, in the preview and picture taking which precedes the opening of any show, are the source of all accurate information—from habits and preferences to Latin names—on the various flowers and plants. They can be made a profitable source of personal information.

The gardeners—the men behind the show!

In the avalanche of statistics let loose the day following an election, major results on closely contested offices or issues often obscure significant trends. Brookline is a case in point. This town continues "wet" for another two years, but apparently less parched than two years ago. On the question relating to the sale of alcoholic beverages to be drunk either on or off the premises—which in reality determined the issue—the vote was 10,812 "yes" to 9,309 "no." This margin of 1,503 assumes a new significance. On the same issue the balloting two years ago was 13,282 to 7,358, a margin of 5,924.

At the other end of the pupeteer's handful of strings lies a symbolic freedom which we've all longed for. It's the freedom to put on the form just suited to whatever adventures we want to undertake. The Beast was all very well in the shrubbery of the garden, but it was only fitting and proper that he should be transformed into a prince when Beauty recognized him. A Witch is all very well on Hallowe'en—but the shimmering change into a fairy godmother certainly has its points.

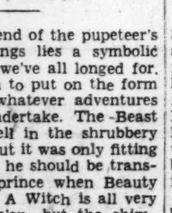
Since few of us could turn out to be Lon Chaneys, even if we wanted to—and none of us could alter our size—marionettes offer one of the best escapes from so-called physical limitations. That may be one of the reasons for the great and increasing interest in the little string-operated people, which is evidenced by the marked success of the New England Puppetry Institute, held during the week end at the Curry School of Expression, 251 Commonwealth Avenue.

It was significant that several leading speakers at the New England Anti-War Congress sessions ending yesterday, were renowned not for their international interests but for their successful efforts in arbitrating labor disputes. Peace is something much more fundamental and positive than mere cessation of war, it was pointed out over and over again—and peace begins at home. If the world is to settle conflicts by reason in place of force, it must begin this substitution in individual and family relations. It was held, and work up through other spheres where conflicts are apt to develop—especially in connection with economic and social problems.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, becoming somewhat colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's; moderate to fresh westerly winds, diminishing.



Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday except probable snow flurries in extreme north portion tonight, colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday, colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period November 14, to November 19, 1938, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Monday, probably changing to snow flurries in the Mountains, and generally fair except rain Thursday or Friday. Much colder Monday and Monday night, warmer by Wednesday night or Thursday, and colder Saturday.

Official Temperatures

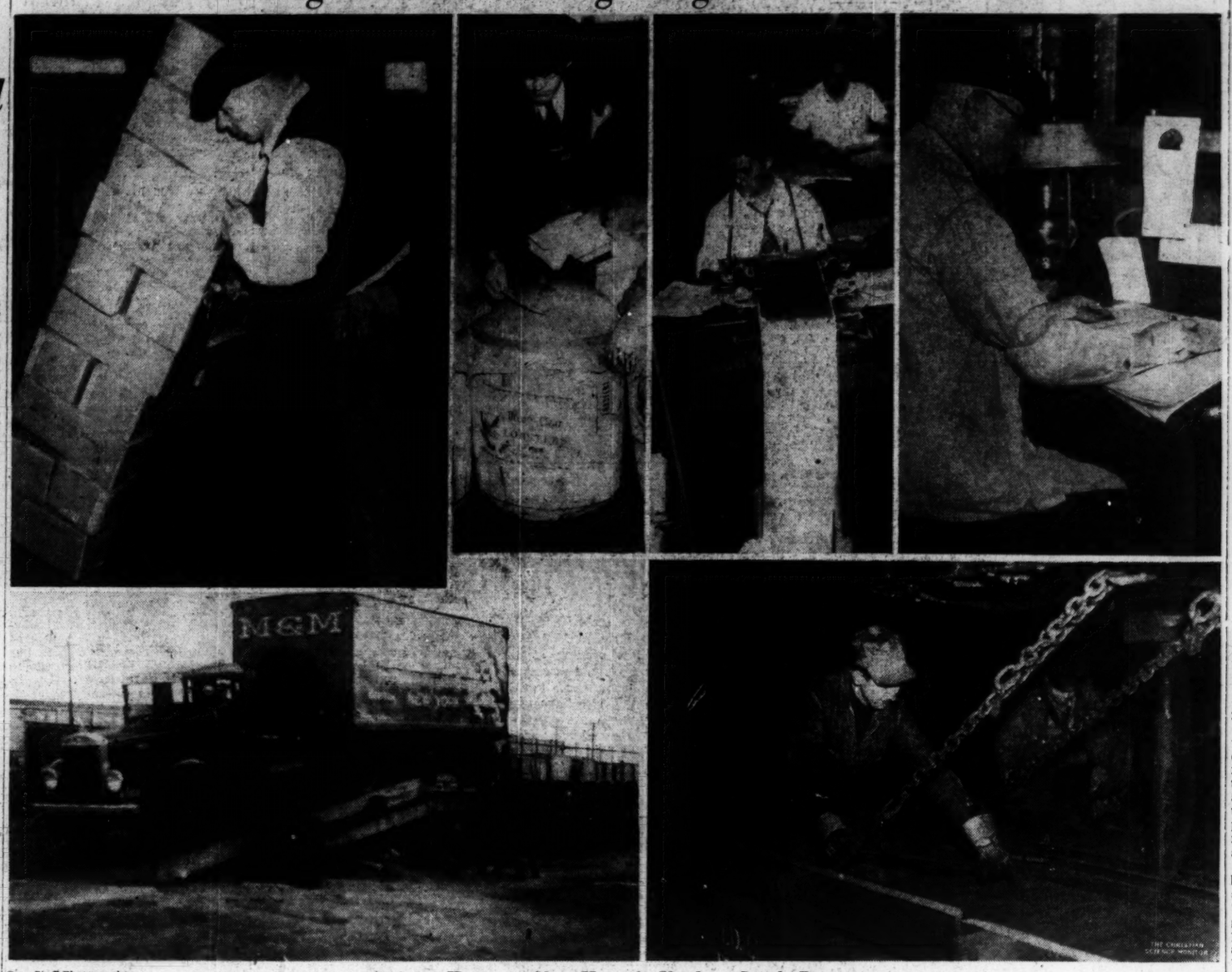
	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	47	Minneapolis	12	10
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	72	72
Chicago	30	30	New York	44	44
Denver	28	24	Norfolk	60	60
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	48	46
Los Angeles	54	52	St. Louis	36	36
Miami	76	66	San Francisco	54	54
			Washington	46	46

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 14.
B—Minimum, Nov. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:17 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet. Tuesday, 4:59 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:53 p. m.

Railroad Big Business: Moving Freight on Timetable Schedule



By a Staff Photographer

Activity Hums in New Haven's Yard at South Boston

Upper left: Freight handler loading packages of food on fast freight train in South Boston yard.

Upper right: Checker inspecting tag on lobster barrel to make certain it agrees with his forms.

Lower: Truck trailer being loaded upon a specially-constructed flat car.

Upper left: Waybills being made at high speed by night shift at New Haven Railroad terminal.

Upper right: Freight conductor "bookkeeping" his waybills. These go to agents at stations where cars are sidetracked.

Lower: Railroad freight employees fastening truck trailer to flat car with chains and turnbuckles.

Christmas Rush On?—Ask the Railroads

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christmas rush is on!

Your calendar indicates there are 37 shopping days before the holiday and no need to hurry, but if you mentioned this to one of the freight handlers who loads the high-speed freight trains at the main South Boston yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he would laugh at you. The rush has been on for him and his companions for several weeks now.

The rush of goods being freighted between Boston and New York is only one of the seasonal items that swells the year-round business of shipping perishable or seasonal items that has become a major job for the New Haven road.

Sign of Holiday

Right now a trip through the sheds near the Summer street bridge would reveal packages of toys—the unmistakable signs of the forthcoming holiday season. But scattered among them would be found barrels of lobsters which not many hours before had been taken from traps along the coast, hurried to a pier in Gloucester or Boston and packed in seaweed to keep them fresh; fresh-roasted products whose salability depends upon their being kept in excellent condition for merchants shelves; fresh-dipped candy; furniture, paper rugs, machinery parts all bearing "rush" or "urgent" tags.

The fact tags like these can be placed on such bulky goods is due to "The Speed Witch," "The Bullet," "The Roundup," "BG3," "BO1" and other cabalistic symbols. The chances are the ordinary traveler never would run across these in the New Haven's regular timetable among the "Merchants Limited," "The Yankee Clipper" and the "Federal Express." But in a green bulky timetable familiar to shippers would be found the services which these fast freights perform.

These fast trainloads of goods can be mentioned in the same breath with the luxury passenger trains, for they perform the same type of service on bulk goods as the latter trains do for the passenger who wants fast rail transportation.

Loft Rental Saved

By using these trains, a manufacturer in New York, for instance, does not need to rent large lofts to store excessive amounts of goods. He can have material shipped daily on these trains to meet his daily production. Restaurateurs and stores can with truth offer "genuinely fresh" lobsters and fish for patrons taken right out of New England and Canadian coastal waters. Style trends in such bulky objects as furniture can be met overnight. Dealers in foods less perishable than fish but which become stale rapidly can keep small amounts of fresh stock on hand.

Thus the train in its way is an overnight storage "loft" for manufacturers of highly-seasonable items.

Truckers are taking advantage of the service to eliminate excess highway travel. Trailer vans are placed upon specially-equipped flat cars. At the other end of the line a trailer truck hooks on to the trailers and speeds them to their destination, with far less traffic strain than is involved in going over the road. The cost of this service is about the same as the price of gasoline and the pay of a driver for the highway journey.

Most fast-freight trains move in the evening or late at night. But the loading begins early in the day. By 2 p. m., freight cars are parked four abreast along the loading sheds with gangplanks connecting them so all can be filled simultaneously. As might be expected these trains all have "deadlines" so speed is essential in getting them ready for the run to New York. Everyone involved from truckers, handlers, checkers, brakemen, inspectors, firemen, and engineers is geared to work fast. Trains move out on a close schedule, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 8, 8:45 p. m., so the shipper must move fast to get his goods aboard.

As strings of freight cars are filled, a switching engine pushes these cars, along with flat cars, tank cars, container cars into the big train which is made up in the yard. This train is inspected to make certain the lubricating packing in the wheels is sufficient to prevent "hot boxes," that air brakes are in order, that cars are tagged and doors sealed. Then the big locomotive hooks on, the head brakeman give the "go ahead" signal with his lantern, and the train moves out.

Ride in Caboose

The 8:45 p. m. train, "The Round Up" as it is known to shippers, is Boston's "owl" train in the freight services of the New Haven road. Its very title indicates that it picks up whatever freight failed to make the earlier runs.

It was through the good offices of J. T. Farrell, of the Sale Traffic Division of the Freight Department, and Jerome McIsaacs, Assistant Road Foreman of Engines, that found us clad in regulation fireman's uniform aboard "The Round Up." Between Boston and Providence, R. I., we rode the "hack" or "buggy" (caboose to you) with the conductor who was busy with waybills which had to be deposited with each yardmaster when cars were taken off the train, and the rear brakeman whose job was to watch the train line and signal all switch towers and passing freights that all was "okay" on board.

At Providence we were given the small boy's "thrill of a lifetime," an invitation to ride in the cab of the locomotive.

Our locomotive was one of the New Haven's biggest freight engines, one built during the time when railroads were under Government control.

There was little time for conversation. Once the head brakeman gave the signal, the engineer advanced his throttle until the train was moving along at nearly 60 miles an hour.

Oyster Beds Moved By Hurricane Tides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICKFORD, R. I., Nov. 14—The hurricane tides did not affect Rhode Island oysters, as far as their food value is concerned, but it did other things, according to information from the shellfishery trade. The rising, swiftly moving waters picked thousands of them out of their beds and placed them in other sections of Narragansett Bay.

In other words, one company that should have harvested plenty, finds its supply decreased; while the next door neighbor has an overabundance. Inasmuch as there are no distinguishing marks on the shells, little seems likely to be done about the matter.

Mayor Tobin and Dana Confer On 5-Cent Fare Abolishment

Boston News Today

Elevated Head Calls at City Hall

Speculation concerning the City of Boston's stand towards the proposed abolition of all remaining five-cent car rides except for school children was general around City Hall today following a call on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by Edward Dana, President of the Elevated Trustees.

Sudden announcement of the Trustees last week that growing deficits necessitated the ending of the policy which had allowed certain short rides for five cents caused some reaction in city circles where it was pointed out that the Mayor has little control over Elevated affairs. The Trustees are appointed by the Governor.

End of the five cent fare will affect Elevated customers living in the small communities served outside Boston more than those within the city limits, it was pointed out, since most of the low fare trips were in outlying districts.

Tobin Criticizes Goebbels Edict

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today characterized the anti-Semitic pronouncement of German Propaganda Minister Goebbels as "probably the

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Hearings to Open On Gas Price Rise

The State Public Utilities Commission announced today that public hearings upon the rate increase petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will begin in December. The exact date, it was said, has not yet been fixed.

The proposal for gas rate increases is the second to come from the Boston concern this year. The first was turned down by the Commission on a technicality after it had been vigorously opposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The new proposal, intended to eliminate the illegalities found in the previous one by the Commission, was announced last week and brought a statement from Mayor Tobin over the week end that he would oppose it as he had the earlier plan.

At the hearings commencing next month, therefore, the City of Boston will once again present evidence and argument in opposition to the proposed boost in gas rates for domestic consumers and certain others. Rate reductions for some commercial users are included in the new proposals. Louis H. Weinstein, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, who represented the city in the previous case, will do so again.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz. Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last week.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Majestic—
Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1939." Sixth edition. A Musical Revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Higgins Family." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston. Also, Richard Dix in "Blind Alibi." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "Shanghai Express," with Warner Oland and Mariene Dietrich. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." Also Simone Simon and Don Ameche in "Josette." Tomorrow: Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas in "There's Always a Woman." Also "Tropic Holiday."

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Radio Programs—Page 7

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture, 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Brother Rat," featuring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane and Eddie Albert. Fenway: 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Five of a Kind," starring the Dionne quintuplets, Jean Hersholt, and Claire Trevor. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Also, "The Mad Miss Manton," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Golden California," "The Memory Lingers On," "Adventures of the Newsreel Cameraman," "What the Public Doesn't See," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Breaking the Ice," with Irene Dare. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Straight, Place and Show," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 3:50, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Michael Whalen. 2:12, 5:11, 8:10.

Exeter—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed," 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Man with 100 Faces," featuring Tom Walls and Lilli Palmer. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

University—
Janet Gaynor and Robert Montgomery in "Three Loves Has Nancy." 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Time Out for Murder." 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Trans Lux—
"Declaration of Independence," in technicolor, latest newsreels, travelogue, "Paris on Parade," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella in "Suez." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dark Rapture," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:05. Also "The Renegade Ranger," with George O'Brien. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Brookline Village—
"Valley of the Giants," a technicolor, 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Four's a Crowd," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Repertory—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." Also "International Settlement," featuring Delores Del Rio. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Lily Pons, Jack Oakie and Edward Everett Horton in "Hitting a New High." Also "Craigs Wife," featuring John Boles.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will present a guidance lecture on Etruscan Art. 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

San Carlo Opera Calendar

Boston Opera House

"Carmen"; Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Mildred Baldwin, Dorothy Dickson, Dimitri Onofrei, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Natale Cervi and Francesco Curci. Thursday, Nov. 17.

"Rigoletto"; Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Rolf Gerard, Ivan Petroff (début), Harold Kravitt, Natale Cervi, Francesco Curci. Friday, Nov. 18.

"Madame Butterfly"; Hizi Koyke (as Cio-Cio-San), Charlotte Bruno; Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi. Saturday matinee, Nov. 19.

"Aida"; Norina Greco (début), Lyuba Senderowna, Charlotte Bruno; Arolde Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci, and Natale Cervi. Saturday, Nov. 19.

"La Tosca"; Jean Tennyson (first operatic appearance in Boston), Lindi, Valle, Kravitt and Curci. Sunday matinee, Nov. 20.

"La Boheme"; Bianca Saroya and Leola Turner, Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Stefan Kozakevich, Natale Cervi. Monday, Nov. 21.

"Cavalleria Rusticana"; Norina Greco, Charlotte Bruno; Rolf Gerard and Stefan Kozakevich. Tuesday, Nov. 22.

"Faust"; Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno; Rolf Gerard, Ivan Petroff and Harold Kravitt. Wednesday, Nov. 23.

"Hansel and Gretel"; Marie Zara, Charlotte Bruno, Dorothy Dickson and Stefan Kozakevich. Thanksgiving matinee, Nov. 24.

"La Traviata"; Lucille Meusel, Dorothy Dickson; Dimitri Onofrei, Ivan Petroff, Francesco Curci, Natale Cervi. Thursday, Nov. 24.

"Madame Butterfly"; Hizi Koyke and Charlotte Bruno; Rolf Gerard, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Natale Cervi. Friday, Nov. 25.

"Carmen"; Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Mildred Baldwin, Dorothy Dickson; Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi. Saturday matinee, Nov. 26.

"Il Trovatore"; Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Dorothy Dickson; Arolde Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Saturday, Nov. 26.

For Road Safety: No Talk, Obey Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEEKONK, Mass., Nov. 14—Here's one driver's secret on how to keep out of highway accidents and police courts.

Noah D. White has operated a motor vehicle for 33 years, runs up 30,000 miles a year, and has never been involved in an accident or paid a fine for law violations. He is now driving his fourteenth car. His road rules are simple:

"Don't talk while you are driving.

"Keep your car in good condition.

"Don't use smooth tires.

"Obey the law all the time."

As superintendent of the Aldrich Farms, Mr. Knight has traveled extensively, following cattle fairs into every State in the Union, and once to Toronto, Canada.

P. S. He once received a blue tag because he parked between "No Parking" signs, but he was excused, being from outside the State.

Public Interest In Auto Changes Shifting Its Base

The trend of public thinking and conversation about the automobile have undergone some surprising changes this year at the Boston Automobile Show which set up an opening day attendance record of 24,000 persons last Saturday.

Today there are few references to wheelbase, the number of cylinders, horsepower, top speed or performance which were common topics of conversation at the Show 5 to 10 years ago. In their place, the motorist has substituted the popular subjects of air conditioning, styling, interior trim, ridability and visibility.

In short, the public seems to have become accustomed to performance and speed as a matter of course. They take the speed issue for granted. They know the car has pulling and pickup power without asking. And there is no question that it can run all day without overheating, which was a leading concern 10 years ago.

Take, for example, the wheelbase. In the old days of the Boston Show, wheelbase was the first question asked of the salesman. For riding comfort was then based upon the distance between the front and rear axles. At this year's Show, wheelbase is scarcely mentioned. Improved springing and wheel suspensions have made it possible to obtain comfort with short wheelbases. Overall length is considered more than wheelbase, which dealers say means nothing today. And through overall length, short wheelbase cars obtain plenty of interior roominess.

Maximum speeds have been raised very little this year or in the last four years for that matter. Now the motorists are talking about torque. And for those who do not know what this is yet, it is the push that is delivered to the rear wheels.

Torque is a prime necessity in modern cars and traffic. The car must be able to leap forward in traffic at any driving speed. So today's cars can accelerate quickly.

Customers once questioned dealers concerning ignition, the carburetor, shock absorbers, generator and other mechanical equipment. But almost everyone except the mechanical extremists has forgotten such things.

In brief, eye-appeal has this year supplanted mechanical attractions.

Dainties Imported For Thanksgiving Boost U. S. Income

Port of Boston Business

Thanksgiving dainties flowing into Boston from Europe for the holiday next week today gave Uncle Sam cause for rejoicing. A heavy duty is paid on most items with the result that his revenue last week jumped nearly $175,000 ahead of the same week a year ago.

Currants, figs, dates, nuts of all kinds, candied fruit peeling, a wide variety of fish delicacies, cheese from many countries, jellies, marmalades and English plum puddings have come to Boston in large quantities, the office of Joseph McGrath reported.

Figures show that receipts of wool gradually are overtaking last year's lead, coming within 18,000 pounds of the receipts of one year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 11, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,536,435	$3,019,574
Imports for Warehouse	549,230	392,831
Withdrawn from warehouse for cons.	519,672	298,790
Duties collected	554,319	379,837
Wool imports (lbs.)	523,331	367,333
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 11	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	$14,384,663	$14,402,547
Duties collected	7,961,715	10,036,374

Big Metropolitan District Proposed

Enlargement of the Boston Metropolitan District to include possibly 80 cities and towns, instead of its present number of 40, was recommended to a Legislative Commission today by Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston.

Mr. Parkman, however, urged the legislators, the Special Recess Commission on Functions of Cities and Towns of the Metropolitan District, to delay any recommendations to the General Court until sufficient detailed data could be obtained by a proposed six-months' WPA survey project.

Election Stirs State Action On Flood Control

Governor Murphy starts move in New England to throw off Federal control of projects.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14—Establishment of Republican rule in states that are seeking to bring flood control to New England may result in extension of efforts to carry out flood control without Federal domination.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire advocates flood control based on a self-liquidating basis. It is considered likely that when Republican Governors take office on Jan. 1 in the other states involved, the New Hampshire chief Executive may be able to enlist their support.

Democratic Governors will be replaced by Republicans in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island as a result of last Tuesday's elections.

Engineers Halted

Several weeks ago it was announced that United States Army Engineers would start at once to construct flood-control dams in New Hampshire in line with the Federal program for flood control in New England. The engineers established headquarters but the only work to be carried out has been the clearing of some land at Franklin Falls. New Hampshire legal barriers to the Federal acquisition of the land are in question.

Governor Murphy asserts that as many governmental functions as possible should be on a self-supporting basis. In keeping with this line of thought, he believes many flood-control projects also could serve as water-conservation projects with those benefiting from the use of the conserved waters paying for the support of the projects.

In line with this policy New Hampshire is building one such project at Pittsburg at the headwaters of the Connecticut River. While a majority of the benefits from release of water to be stored in this reservoir will be enjoyed by interests outside of New Hampshire, who will make no payments, the payments from those benefiting in New Hampshire alone will be sufficient to maintain and liquidate the investment in less than 50 years, it is stated. At the same time, some flood control will be provided for the Connecticut Valley.

Payment Plan Urged

Officials of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board the organization vested with authority to carry on the self-liquidating flood-control and water-conservation program, point out that this plan is adaptable to at least one site where the Federal Government has suggested construction of a project.

But before a broad program of self-liquidating flood-control and water-conservation projects is launched in New England, it would be necessary to establish legal means for collecting fees from interests benefiting in States outside of those in which the projects are located. In other words, the majority of projects would be located in New Hampshire and Vermont, yet much of the benefit would be enjoyed by interests in other States. The release of stored-up water at the headwaters of the Merrimack River, for instance, would benefit interests in Lowell, Lawrence, and other Massachusetts communities on the stream, as well as those in New Hampshire.

Farmers Oppose Woods Reopening

State and Farm Bureau officials issued a warning today that the proposed reopening of the balance of the Massachusetts woods to hunters would constitute the most serious fire menace in the history of the State.

Nearly every pine tree in the State is down from the Connecticut border to the New Hampshire line, constituting a series of dry "tinder boxes" ready to spread a tiny blaze into a major conflagration, they told a special committee of the Governor's Council at the State House.

In addition, the woods of the State contain more than 15,000 emergency workmen, such as WPA and CCC men, who would be in danger of stray bullets, if hunters were allowed to resume shooting, the officials stated.

Despite these conditions, however, a group of sportsmen and politicians asked the Council to lift the hunting ban, now effective only in sections of Worcester and Middlesex counties, since they have "paid for their hunting licenses and are entitled to get their money's worth."

The woods of the entire State were closed by the Governor's Council immediately after the hurricane of Sept. 21, but the restrictions were removed later west of the Connecticut River and north and east of the Providence-Boston-Lawrence highway. The three officials who warned that the fire menace from dried and fallen trees still remains were Ernest J. Deane, State Commissioner or Conservation; M. C. Hutchins, State Fire Warden, and Howard S. Russell, of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Deane said: "We have a forest fire situation unprecedented in the history of Massachusetts. I have gone as far as I dare in opening 50 per cent of the woods. The situation will be even worse next spring."

Among those who advocated reopening of the balance of the woods to hunters were representatives of sportsmen's clubs, a member of the Governor's Council from Worcester County and a former member from that county.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne Galleries

Dantan Sawyer is a new name to appear on the expanding list of exhibitors at the Grace Horne Galleries. The artist is a welcome addition, for he holds forth in paint with spirit and taste.

The pictures are landscapes: Maine, Guatemala, Boston. They are executed with a flowing ease reminiscent of aquarelle. The colors are translucent, earthy greens and terra cottas. Establishing a brooding, meditative mood therein, he reminds us of Derain and his imitators.

Mr. Sawyer belongs in the society of present-day painters who are seeking to give form to a mood, to reveal a state of thought in the confines of color and mobile form. The paint is assertive, expressive, in his hand; it is not restrained or subdued, but is permitted a certain freedom of access. When a performer has some native good taste, he can let go and achieve a result which is sensitive, allusive and stirring.

Co-exhibitor is Umberto Romano, a painter who provides material in contrast with Mr. Sawyer's. Mr. Romano has "arrived"; there is popular acceptance of his craft, and honors have accrued for him. He has been labeled "classical modernist." Dispute over the meaning of this term and its application to Mr. Romano would carry far beyond the limits of these notes. If classicism means smoothness, ease in execution, suave mannerism, if classicism demands low-keyed prismatic colors, then here it is. For us, Mr. Romano shows accomplishment in handling the medium, but he seems to lack a sense of self-doubt an urge towards profundity, and searching subtlety His pictures are clear and pat in what they have to convey, as well-made posters are, but they lack such implicit qualities as beckon us back to works of art to explore their depths and mysteries further.

Water colors and pencil sketches by Edgar T. P. Walker are on view at the Copley Society.

Visitors will discern a familiar note in the prevailing color schemes and aquarelle treatment of Mr. Walker, for he was a pupil of the late Denman Ross at Harvard and he acknowledges, like so many other pupils, the technical rules, the palette and subjects of the master. He is at his best when he paints frankly in broad strokes or general indications, with Dodge Macknight as a model; or, when he shows a frank interest in contours and forms, as he does in his architectural themes. The painterly and the lineal do not quite fuse, although they are often handled with logic and effect, separately.

The pencil drawings are executed with a clearer and more professional hand.

D. A.

Myra Hess

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Myra Hess played the following program of music for the pianotorte: Toccata in D minor, Bach; Sonata in B flat major, Schubert; Sonata Op. 13, Beethoven; Valse Op. 18, Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 2, and Scherzo, Op. 39, Chopin.

The many virtues of this pianist have as many times been extolled. She has been giving extraordinary pleasure to Bostonians for years, yet in all that time it is doubtful if she has ever played better or appeared more in the mood than during her recital yesterday afternoon. There are pianists to whom Bach offers, seemingly, only an opportunity for clearly defining "entrances" of subjects plus a certain dexterity in handling transitions. Miss Hess observes all the rule but she also goes further and makes this music vital, filled with flowing rhythm and graceful phrases. None but a master of technique is thus able to reveal these characteristics, and the enthusiasm for this number was enormous.

There may have been those who questioned the advisability of including a Schubert sonata on a present-day program. Miss Hess illumined these dusty pages. The entire sonata was a triumph for the interpretative genius of the pianist. The Beethoven sonata was also in fine taste; vigorous without becoming rough, warm without becoming vehment.

It may not be too much to write that the playing of the Chopin items would have pleased the composer himself. Nowhere during the program did Miss Hess offer her limpid touch to better advantage. Throughout the group the melodies sang, and the romantic content of the works was revealed without resort to unbecoming sentiment. Those who enjoy being astounded by sheer bravura and exhibitionism might miss the point of a recital by Miss Hess, but if the listener desires refined, sensitive, and, above all, intelligent performances of music for the pianoforte, Miss Hess is able to supply them. It might be added that Jordan Hall was packed to the doors, with a few standees and at least 150 persons seated on the stage.

G. M. S.

Hizi Koyke

Who will sing Butterfly with the San Carlo Company at the Opera House Saturday afternoon.

Mild Temperature In N. E. Reported

By the Associated Press

Westerly winds blew a touch of crisp autumn weather over the north Atlantic seacoast today, but save for upper New York State where snow fell, the day was generally sunny and mild in spite of the wind.

Boston reported temperatures of 56 for last Friday, 65 for Saturday, 51 yesterday and 50 today, far above the average for the season. New Haven, Conn., reported the temperature at 46 early this morning, while the weather in Portland, Maine, for the past two days has been mild with the temperature 10 degrees above normal.

Elliston to Talk To the Credit Men

H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will address the Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, at 114 Boylston Street, Boston, at 7:15 p. m., Nov. 15. Mr. Elliston served for several years as financial and economic advisor to the Chinese Government and is the author of many articles in the Atlantic Monthly and the Saturday Evening Post. His subject will be "How Supreme Is the Supreme Court on Money?"

British Galleon In Miniature Finds a Haven

Exact in virtually every detail—on the scale of a quarter inch to a foot—is the model of the famous English galleon, Revenge, built by George H. Zimmer of Boston which was recently on display at the Mechanics Arts High School. The original Revenge was constructed at Deptford, England, in 1577, was later commanded by Sir Francis Drake after he had returned from his round-the-world cruise. In 1591, the valiant little galleon engaged in a battle which is said to have involved the greatest odds in naval history, 53 to 1—the Revenge being the minority. Admiral Sir Richard Grenville was the commander of the Revenge who preferred inevitable annihilation to turning his back on the Spanish. As it was, the battle raged for 15 hours.

Mr. Zimmer's Revenge was built during the summer of 1938. A student vacation from Gordon College of Theology of Missions, he reconstructed the Revenge after careful study of the British naval history at the Boston Public Library and of the large model at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cheese boxes, prune boxes and a celluloid lion watch chasm, painted gold, went into the planking and other woodwork of the Revenge. Mr. Zimmer's girl friend and her mother made the sails for the model, which is 28 inches long.

"My father was a sailor and he taught me the rudiments of model building," said the young shipwright, who already has a pulpit in a small Nobscott church. "I just picked up the rest myself. It took me four months to build the Revenge, a month of which was spent in research."

As yet the Revenge has not entered any major naval engagements. And it doesn't seem likely that it will. Mr. Zimmer has already built —and surrendered cheerfully to friends and relatives—five ship models.

"I'm keeping the Revenge myself for my own mantelpiece," he says.

Modern Publicity Course Is Offered

The technique employed in modern publicity campaigns for corporations, political parties, charitable institutions, societies and individuals will be the subject of a University Extension Course on Modern Publicity and Public Relations opening tomorrow evening at 7:45 at the State University Extension center at Newbury and Exeter streets. Elliott W. Robbins, Director of Publicity for a Boston industrial relations firm and a former newspaper editor, will be the instructor, it was announced today by Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

A Shipbuilder and His Craft

By a Staff Photographer

George H. Zimmer

Shown with his model of the Revenge.

Book Fair Brings Big Crowd To View Exhibits at Library

The Boston Herald's 1938 Book Fair opened last evening at the Boston Public Library, following an afternoon of open house which brought some 10,000 individuals to view the exhibits on the first and second floors of the building.

Welcoming speakers and audience Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library and Chairman at the first session of the Fair, traced the history of such enterprises back to the celebrated Leipzig fairs of the middle ages. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in his address, commented gratefully on the freedom of expression to be found in the United States which permitted, for example, a Russian primer to be displayed in a collection of modern books. Allowing views to be voiced which were not in accord with its own, he stated, showed great confidence on the part of this country in its own system.

Other speakers on last evening's program were Robert B. Choate, Managing Editor of The Boston Herald and Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly. This morning's session was addressed by Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Rabbi Louis Epstein, Robert H. Segal and Rabbi William G. Braude, with Miss Fanny Goldstein, Librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, presiding.

In addition to the thousands of new books and new editions of old books on exhibition, there are various special exhibits calculated to attract crowds of readers. One of them is the original manuscript of "Northwest Passage" by Kenneth Roberts. A charming model of what is labeled a "Dickens Village" has been lent by its maker, Mrs. Louise Stimson of Brookline, who was two years putting it together. Condensed into a little London Square, with the dome of St. Paul's in the background, the locale of several of the novels of Charles Dickens is indicated. Mrs. Micawber's boarding school for young ladies is easily discovered by the tiny figures of Mr. Micawber and the boy David Copperfield approaching it, Mrs. Micawber, of course, watches from a chamber window, pacifying an infant Micawber; and one gathers that the official-looking mail on the front steps consists of bills or threats.

Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by the inimitable Snodgrass, Tupman, Weller and Winkle, starts by coach from the Golden Cross Inn, for Rochester it is to be presumed. Lady Dedlock converses with the street-sweeper, Poor Jo, at a crossing in the neighborhood of the Old Curiosity Shop, and of course Little Nell is not far away from that.

How newspapers and libraries can condense their back number files into a very small amount of space is demonstrated by displays of the micro - photographic equipment which has been used so successfully in the Public Library. Among the most entertaining and interesting features of the week will be the 6:30 story hour each day by John J. Cronan, well known for the story hours he has conducted, in cooperation with Mrs. Cronan, also a story-teller, for many years in the children's departments of the Library and its branches.

The Fair will close with the next Saturday afternoon session, commencing at three. Among the famous authors included in the program of speakers are Ben Ames Williams, Sara Ware Barrett, Robert Frost, Ford Madox Ford, and Kenneth Roberts. While tickets to the lectures are exhausted, all the exhibits are open to the public, without tickets.

Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Writing for The Christian Science Monitor

There are women in this world who have a practically unlimited clothes allowance, and there isn't a shop in town that's beyond their means. Imagine! In other words, money is no object. And yet what happens? You're right . . . oftentimes these are just the women who always look the same, regardless of what they're wearing.

These are the women who should put themselves into the hands of such a person as Rae Samoff, whose spacious Salon at 145 Newbury Street is the haunt of many a smartly groomed woman from here to Washington, New York, Baltimore and so on. These women pack their bags, knowing that time spent in selecting clothes in that cool, calm atmosphere is time well invested. For once Miss Samoff sees you and gets to know you, she immediately knows just what you can wear. Her business is highly personalized. Which, of course, means that your clothes are nothing, if not individual. And hers are clothes that you don't discard at the end of a season, simply because they've become dated. No indeed, Samoff wardrobes are not conscious of time . . . rather they're a law unto themselves! Should you possess a few yards of silver metal cloth that Cousin Mary brought home for you from Egypt, Miss Samoff being a woman of imagination and ideas, could probably incorporate it into a gown; or a wrap. An original! $79.50 buys a two-piece cocoa brown dress for town and country wear in imported wool. The kind of dress that always looks right. A smart little little-boy collar lies down flat at the neck; there's a talon fastener that lets you right into the jacket without much ado at all, and the back is unusual inasmuch as its narrow built-in belt rather resembles little Horace's Norfolk jacket. But it surprises you in front, for all of a sudden out pops a real belt on either side. Pleats in front of the skirt allow for ample strides for busy days. With it we suggest her soft felt hat in brown. The one with the fat brown tassel right in the middle. Sort of a tricorne beret, and utterly different.

♣♣♣

Scented Tablet For the Shower

Until recently we'd been under the illusion that we were another "forgotten woman"! All because our dressing room is equipped with a built-in needle shower bath . . . and nary a tub in sight. Not that we don't prefer a shower, but it seemed that all the lovely things that could make us smell like Dietrich looks, were made up for women who prefer tubs. We mean the bath oils, bubble baths, and bath salts. But it seems that somebody has remembered us after all . . . with a perfumed shower, through the courtesy of "Zest." Now "Zest" is a newly-invented chromium-plated unit that is easily attached to any standard shower fixture. A special scented tablet is placed in this appliance, and all the water that dashes through is conditioned in the process. It's soft as rain water, and delightfully fragrant. And inasmuch as the tablets dissolve slowly, they'll allow for anywhere from 15 to 20 minutes under the shower. At Jordan Marsh's for $1.75, on the street floor, right there with all the whisk brooms and thermos bottles, for some reason or other.

♣♣♣

Instrument Shows True Skin Colors

And do you know: That Helena Rubinstein has a new apparatus called the "Spectro-Dermascope" that'll be at Jordan Marsh's this week. It sends pure light through a system of prisms and lenses and focuses a tiny rainbow of pure light on the forearm. And these true spectrum colors, it seems, are the true skin colors. You can see for yourself. With which knowledge there'd be no trouble in finding the correct shade of powder and rouge. No guesswork! Swashbuckling hats in fine suede at Plotkin Brothers. The kind that men like, because "there's plenty of hat to them"; and women like because they're always flattering with their wide brims. One in gold has a beautiful pair of gay feathers adding the sports motif in front. Fairly high crowns that add height to the figure that has been squared off with wide shoulder lines. Around $18.50. You'll like their velvet hat and muff sets. Grand with an all-black frock!

♣♣♣

Lace-Trimmed Pillow Tops

Now that Walpole Brothers are thoroughly settled in their nice new location, you'll probably want to look in on them and all their finery. They're now at 400 Boylston Street, you know. And such lovely things, spilling all over the place. One of their attractive specials at the moment is a lace-trimmed pillow top. Small size, of course. The kind women like to put on top of their regular pillow. Some are satin, some crepe. The wide lace borders are matched in the center with a monogram. Done in lace! Or if you'd rather, you may have your name embroidered across the center. They cost $2.95. And if you haven't a little pillow that will just fill them up, Walpole Brothers have. For $2.75. Down filled, and as soft and give-y as you'd want! Incidentally, if the next bride you're gift hunting for is a horsewoman, we suggest their "horsey" guest towels as a gift. There's an appliqué of a girl and her horse in gay colors that makes them more than outstanding. And yet they have such a substantial look about them, even a man wouldn't hesitate to use them.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** Eddie Cantor and company; Leslie Howard and Morte Rappe, guests.

8:00 **WEEI** Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon, Senator William King, Bishop Edwin Hughes, and others to join in special broadcast tonight on topic, "The Plight of Jews in Germany."

8:30 **WNAC** Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor. "Have You Seen But a Whyte Lily Grow?", Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India," and "When the Dew Is Falling," by Mr. Crooks; Luigini's "Ballet Egyptien," Rameau-Mottl's "Tambourin," and Strauss's "Voices of Spring," by orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** Radio Theater: Clark Gable, Akim Tamiroff, Olympe Bradna, and Gertrude Michael in "The Buccaneer."

9:00 **WNAC** Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny and his all-girl orchestra; special salute to the automobile show.

10:00 **WNAC** Marek Weber's Orchestra; O. E. Vogel, Swiss yodeler; soloists. Swiss program.

10:30 **WAAB** "Pageant of Melody": Attilio Baggiore, tenor; octet; orchestra. Meldey from "Prince Eugene," and "Wien, Wien," by Mr. Baggiore; Handel's "Largo," by octet; Nicolai's Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and De-Falla's "Spanish Dance," by orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Music; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Piano Duo	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dance orchestra
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	"Alias Jimmy Valentine";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dance orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: variety	Vic Arden's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance orchestra
7:45 variety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra
8:00 "Nazi Persecution of Jews"	"Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Ernie Fiorito's "Studies in Contrast"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	"Famous First Facts";	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	matic serial	chestra; chorus	interviews	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.				Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	"Boredom by Budd"	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	"Sugar - Cane" Davis's	Lee Grant's Orchestra
9:15 Clark Gable and	"Boredom by Budd"	tra; D. Thompson	Orchestra	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:30 Olympe Bradna in	"Tune Types"; Frank	Eddie Duchin's Orch	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur Hour
9:45 "The Buccaneer"	Hodak's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch	tra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 Red Cross program	National Radio Forum	American Woman's Ass'n	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch
10:45 Red Cross program	National Radio Forum	program	of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Morning Review	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	Talk; music	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Andrew Jacobs's	Andrew Jacobs's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"; talk	Federation of Churches
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel songs	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbillies	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; "Check-	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	erboard Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk; news	Organ recital	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	U. S. Governm't reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Hum and Strum"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Song Shop"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Network program	Federal Theater; "Pio-
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Marjorie Mills	Network program	neers of Science"
3:00 "Gems of Melody"	Children's Book Week	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Sweetheart" songs	Sports reports
3:15 Book Fair	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sports relay	Sports reports
3:30 Book Fair	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Sports reports
3:45 Book Fair	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Old N. E. Recipes	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 "Accents on Music"	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Music; talk	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 Bos. H.; G. Heatter	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Rhythm Revue	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Oscar Shumsky, violinist	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Ruth Lyon, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	vocal group	dramatization	Vocal Trio
8:30 Al Jolson's pro-	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; va-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hour of Music
8:45 gram	questions and answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hour of Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson	Addresses, W. S. Knud-	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Fibber McGee"; variety	sen, R. C. Patterson, Jr.	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	NBC Concert Orchestra	program	Hockey game	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	Child Study Association	Variety Show with Bob	Hockey game	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	of America	Hope; guests	"Novelty Choir"	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	WOR Symphony Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 American Viewpts	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper Co.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End"

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition by Frank W. Benson and Edmund C. Tarbell.

Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Maria Maravigna. Through Nov. 28.

Boston Art Club's New Gallery—Exhibition of the Fifth Annual Traveling Exhibition of the Boston Art Club. 270 Dartmouth Street. Through Nov. 19.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Needlework pictures designed and worked by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Nov. 14-19.

Harvard College Library—Special loan exhibition of Theater masks worn in the recent production of O'Neill's, "The Great God Brown," by the N. E. Repertory Theater. Widener Library, Harvard College. Through Nov. 19.

Harvard University—Architecture and modern furniture by Alvar Aalto. Through Nov. 30.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a m to 5 p m

The New Gallery—Flower arrangements by Mrs. Anson Smith. Backgrounds by Doreen W. Bowman. Nov. 15-18.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4. music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Yamanaka—Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition Also Japanese Screens

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition of Book Plates.

Castano Galleries—Exhibition of French modern paintings and drawing. Through Dec 10.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Lester A. Gillette. Through Nov 20

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of landscapes in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Also water colors by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 19. Pastels of flowers by Laura Combs Hill. Through Nov. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Nov. 26.

Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by John Whorf. Through Dec. 30.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. French drawings and paintings, nineteenth century; Chinese paintings; Venetian drawings and paintings, eighteenth century. Through Dec. 3. Also prints, sixteenth-twentieth centuries. Through Nov. 19.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of pastels and oil paintings by Dorothy Putnam Paine. Through Nov. 25.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Meryon. Through Nov. 26.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches in Boston and vicinity yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley at Arlington Street Church, Boston:

"War today is not only undesirable, it is intolerable. Christ's religion is one of reconciliation and love. How can the doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man countenance war?

"We pray for peace because we see the value of reason in arriving at the truth and in resolving human difficulties, and because we have learned by sad experience that a state of war is a breeder of madness and deceit.

"But the Christian who deep in his heart prays for peace also makes certain commitments in his life. He commits himself to the removal of the causes of war. He commits himself to the support of a program of religious education that is fitted to increase good will and refashion the characters of men. He commits himself to a greater equality in the field of economics and to the abolition of poverty as far as humanly possible. He commits himself to work for the conditions under which peace reasonably may be expected to prosper."

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The Rev. Allen Jacobs at St. John's Church, Duxbury:

"To illustrate the importance of the individual in Christian civilization, a noted preacher may be quoted who likened the average Christian to a cymbal player in an orchestra, who played his instrument only once or twice during a symphony, yet without whom the concert would have been incomplete.

"Jesus' few disciples would never have been heard of unless each had gone on to do his own part in the making of an ever-growing church."

♣♣♣

The Rev. Harold Bend Sedgwick in All Saints' Church, Brookline:

"Men fail to be witnesses of Christ only because of ignorance, ingratitude, a sense of mistaken 'liberalism' which prevents their taking sides, or because they feel they are not needed in the campaign to bring about the kingdom of God on earth. We need to bear witness for Christ both by deed and by word."

♣♣♣

The Rev. Dr. Oscar E. Maurer, of New Haven, Conn., at the Church of the Covenant (second of three Sunday evening union services):

"The growing tension between Church and State is one of the multitude of problems disturbing society since the World War. We cannot dismiss this with complacency because it occurs on foreign soil.

"The same forces are at work on this continent, in Mexico, where the Government has taken unto itself the right to say who shall be a clergyman, how many there shall be and what their duties are. Both Protestants and Catholics are affected by this law.

"The thing is in the air. It is the spirit of the age. It is already appearing in the American scene and is destroying or limiting liberties guaranteed in the First Amendment. There are many instances in the United States of the State and religion conflicting, with the State given the right over religion."

[Dr. Maurer pointed to cases in which the Supreme Court had denied citizenship to individuals who had voiced religious objections to bearing arms at time of war, cited denials of public education to children who refused on religious grounds to salute the flag, referred to teachers' compulsory "loyalty" oaths and to anti-sedition bills proposed to Congress.]

"In our American democracy, there are also not wanting those who substitute a particular sort of patriotism for religion and give themselves to it so utterly that ideologically they are citizens of a totalitarian state.

"Nationalism and totalitarianism have shown that they produce a strong political unit. We must show that Christianity can unite, that it has its power to regenerate the individual and produce a new man.

"No divided church can declare this message. Only a united order will win the allegiance of humanity, and if Christianity claims to be a unifying force in life its critics have a right to demand that the church demonstrate the truth of that claim by becoming unified itself."

Blended Milk Price Rises in New England

The blended price to farmers for 3.7 per cent milk in the Boston milkshed was $1.893 for the last half of October, an increase of 16.9 cents over the first half of the month, S. W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator for the Greater Boston area, announced today.

Shepard
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Where You Always Shop With Confidence
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DINNER ENSEMBLE
146 Pieces All for 59.00
Pay Gradually! 5.00 Down 5.67 Monthly For 10 Months
—63-Pc. Set Exquisite Noritake China
—24 Pcs. Sparkling Crystal Stemware
—9-Pc. Gleaming Damask Set
—50 Pcs. Graceful Silver-Plated Ware
See This Ensemble Displayed in the China Store and Silverware Store on the Third Floor.

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PROVIDENCE
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Your Fur Coat Is Here, In One of These Groups!
78.00 Pay 7.80 Down. Balance in Ten Months No Carrying Charge
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• Sleek Black Caracul Dyed Kids
• Beaver Dyed Coney
• Lapin Dyed Coney, Black, Brown, Grey
128.00 Pay 12.80 Down. Balance in Ten Months No Carrying Charge
• Mink Dyed Muskrat • Silvertone Muskrat
• Kaffa, Eel Gray Caracul Dyed Lamb
• Selected Manitoba Seal Dyed Coney
• Black Caracul Dyed Lamb
• Natural Grey Kid • Leopard Cat
198.00 Pay 19.80 Down. Balance in Ten Months No Carrying Charge
• Black Persian Lamb
• Tipped Skunk Swagger
• Hudson Seal Hollander Dyed Muskrat
• Moired Black Caracul Dyed Lamb
• Selected Grey Squirrel
• Leopard Cat
• Black Pony with Tipped Skunk Sleeves
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A small Place Service (knife, fork, salad fork, teaspoon) for only $11.43
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Buy Quality Furniture now. Prices are lower, too.
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MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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New England Council Plans Conference to Aid Recovery

A conference to accelerate business, improve labor relations, encourage home ownership, and foster a resurgence of that enterprising Yankee approach to human affairs was projected in Boston today for next Thursday and Friday as the New England Council sent out the call for its 14th annual conference.

Besides the six New England Governors, whose predecessors in office originally formed the New England Council, the roster of speakers announced by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Chairman of the Conference, today includes United States Senator Burtin K. Wheeler of Montana; Alexander Woollcott, author; Carl Byoir, New York public relations counsel; Robert J. Watt, American delegate to the International Labor Office, Geneva; and a host of other national figures. The sessions will be held at Hotel Statler and open at 9 a. m. Thursday, concluding Friday afternoon.

The Montana Senator, a New Englander by birth, will discuss railroad problems both national and regional. Chairman of the Senate Cimmittees on Interstate Commerce and on Railroad Finance, Senator Wheeler is an outstanding authority on railroad affairs, and is also well acquainted with the activities of the New England Governors in regard to railroad problems affecting this section.

Topics to be discussed by the New England Governors at their session will be: Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, "A Procedure for Administering the Affairs of Municipalities in Financial Distress"; Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, "Farm and Forest Relief and Rehabilitation"; Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, "The Problem of Flood Control in New Egland"; Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, "Planning and Reconstruction of Devastated Areas," with discussion of damage along inland streams and in State forests and parks; Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, "Planning and Reconstruction of Devastated Areas," with emphasis upon damage along shore lines; and Governor Cross, "The New England Way of Life." Governor Cross, as chairman, will introduce the other state executives. Secretary of the Governors' Conference is Governor Murphy.

Preceding the Governors' session, the six New England State leaders will meet in executive session, Thursday morning, with Directors of the Council, at which time new Council officers will be elected. A reception for the Governors will follow at noon. In the evening, each Governor will be the honor guest of his state delegation at dinner.

Training for Beacon Hill Program?

Wide World

The Governor-Elect and Son Pete in Action

Soon after the election was over, Leverett Saltonstall went to his country home in Dover, Mass., for a rest. He and Pete set to work sawing trees wrecked by the recent hurricane, but politicians got on the Governor's trail so he and Mrs. Saltonstall have left for an unknown destination.

Restful Haven Sought in Trip Of Saltonstalls

Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts' wood-chopping Governor-elect, left the State today for a one-week vacation from speechmaking and political conferences. He was accompanied only by Mrs. Saltonstall.

The Executive-to-be had found recreation over the week end on his farm at Dover in cutting up several trees felled by the recent hurricane, one of them a favorite old apple tree. He also tramped the Dover woods for a time with his wife.

But even to this suburban retreat, other politicians and citizens found their way, and the Saltonstalls therefore packed their bags and hurried off this morning to an unannounced destination.

When they return, probably on Nov. 22, the Governor-elect will face many new tasks, not the least of which will be preparation of a biennial budget—the first ever devised for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A biennial budget has been made necessary by action of the voters last Tuesday in approving a Constitutional amendment calling for the Legislature to meet regularly only once in two years. The two-year budget must be sent to the lawmakers by next Jan. 18.

Another task confronting Mr. Saltonstall prior to his inauguration will be preparation of his inaugural message. One of the groups watching to see what this message will contain will be labor, to which the successful Republican candidate promised his support, although most union leaders backed his opponent, Former Gov. James M. Curley.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

most inhuman and barbaric ever to drop from the lips of a high government official in the history of modern civilization."

The Mayor said he had not received direct appeals from Jews living in Germany for aid, but Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford today displayed a sheaf of such appeals. He said they probably resulted from the fact that he had appealed to President Roosevelt for easing of American bars to Jewish immigration.

Clubwomen Plan Foxboro Meeting

The Foxboro Woman's Club will be host to the clubwomen of the Third District on Wednesday for an all-day conference to be held in the Foxboro High School auditorium.

Feature of the morning session, which will be under the direction of Mrs. Clarence E. Hucker, Hostess President, will be an address by Henry W. Munn, of Malden, on "Reciprocal Trade Pacts and their Effect on Industry." Mr. Munn will be introduced by Mrs. Lars A. Svenson, Chairman of the Division of Industry.

A panel discussion by members of the Department of International Relations on "America Must Choose" will be the highlight of the afternoon meeting, following which Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, President of the State Federation, will summarize the accomplishments of the conference.

Eggs in Vermont Cafes Exempt From Inspection

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 14 (AP)—Drawing a distinction between the type of selling done by restaurants and inns and selling as it's generally understood, Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones today ruled inspectors in the State Bureau of Markets had no right to challenge, by inspection, the claims of inn or cafe keepers that their eggs were new laid, strictly fresh, native, or selected.

Textile Plants Take Spurt

(Continued from Page 1)

plans are afoot to reopen still another plant soon. Between 1,000 and 1,300 people are employed here when production is at peak.

Plant Increases

In Springfield, Mass., additions to plant are in evidence at the Van Norman Machine Tool Company and the East Springfield works of Westinghouse. Van Norman adds 7,500 square feet to its factory space, a boring mill, a 48x48-foot planer, and a mammoth lathe. Other machinery is planned for installation in the near future. Westinghouse demands have forced a construction record in the erection of a warehouse and manufacturing section, completed 125 days after ground was first broken. The floor space of the two units totals more than 300,000 square feet.

In the West Roxbury section of Boston, businessmen were surprised, but pleased, to see the Consolidated Biscuit Company of Mount Vernon, Ill., take over and reconstruct the dilapidated large factory across the railroad tracks from the Edison Company, Baker Street substation. The concern decided to relocate their cracker bakery in Massachusetts, after fire razed the Illinois plant. Headquarters and main plant are in Chicago.

Textile Improvement

In Hopedale, Mass., where the Draper Company provides work for most of the townspeople, two additions are being made to the textile machinery plant. A foundry and warehouse are under construction.

In Lawrence, Mass., the Stephens Hosiery Company and the Campbell Wiper Supply Company have leased factory space from the Everett Mill Properties. This makes a total of some 36 manufacturing and warehousing concerns that have established themselves in the mill property the last two years.

In Fall River and Pawtucket, the tempo of cotton goods production has necessitated resort to night work again in some plants. There have been greater sales in fine goods for dresses for some time now, and the past month has seen improvement in demand for coarser industrial cloth.

The New Bedford Industrial Development Commission reports business up. It masses all data in a statement that covers the past 10 years of its activity to attract new plants, during which time 21 new industries were brought into town at a cost of $84,000, or less than four-tenths of one per cent of the returns. Not to mention payroll increases, the new industries are credited with adding more than $4,000,000 to local power, light, heat, trucking, and supply concerns.

Fireproof Ships

In shipbuilding, Fore River is experiencing busy days. In addition to naval vessels under construction, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation is at work on the three first completely fireproof ships ever built in the United States, to be operated between New York and the Canal Zone. The S. S. Panama has already been launched. The others come soon. Among smaller ships being built are two super-trawlers, the Harvard and the Princeton, intended for General Foods. Both are the latest word in fishing vessels.

At the General Electric plant in Pittsfield, Mass., there is rejoicing at the decision of the Pennsylvania Railroad to add 10 new 100-mile-an-hour locomotives to their rolling stock; for G. E. began immediately the manufacture of 10 Pyranol transformers—units developed after years of research to the point where their use commercially gives longer life, greater safety and lower maintenance cost than the old type air-insulated transformers.

Chemicals Cut Oil Blaze Short

Chemical fire fighting gave a spectacular demonstration of its efficacy during an oil tank blaze at the Cities Service still in Braintree yesterday. A tank containing 750,000 gallons of crude oil caught fire at 11:40 through a flashback.

Fire-fighting machinery was thrown into immediate operation as foaming chemical poured on smoking oil to choke off oxygen. Loss was held to but 5,000 gallons of oil and $5,000 damage to plant, so quickly did the chemicals work. The fire was completely extinguished in considerably less than an hour.

New Vote Sought In Pawtucket On Charge of Fraud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 14—Charges of frauds at the polls in Pawtucket last week and a demand for another election are being studied by State and City officials, with the prospect that court action may follow.

Thomas J. McDade, Democratic President of the Common Council, charged yesterday that voters in Pawtucket had been denied "a chance to express their choice at the polls." He accused the political machine of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, Democrat, with responsibility for the conduct of the election and advised that another election be held under protection of Federal marshals. Mr. McDade broke with the McCoy faction of the Party last March.

In last Tuesday's election, the McCoy administration won with a plurality of more than 12,000 votes, or nearly three times its normal plurality of earlier years, despite a Republican landslide elsewhere in the State.

Governor-elect William H. Vanderbilt, Republican, threw his influence behind the investigations of vote frauds, urging G. O. P. city and town chairmen to submit immediately all available information concerning illegal acts at the polls to the G. O. P. special committee on election frauds.

Louis V. Jackvony, Republican Attorney General-elect, earlier had promised that every charge of fraud would be thoroughly investigated by his department when he takes office in January.

Mr. McDade charged that "only McCoy machine supervisors were allowed to accompany voters to the voting machines," and that his protests at the time went unheeded.

Pawtucket was the only one of Rhode Island's three large cities to retain a Democratic administration in the election. Republicans carried Woonsocket, ending an eight-year Democratic rule; and also carried Providence, ending 26 years of administration by Democrats.

B. and M. Seeks U. S. Permit For New Air Service

On the flat topped desks of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington today rested a mild looking bombshell. It was a formal request from the Boston-Maine Airways, subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad, for permission to operate a passenger airline from Boston to New York City in competition with the existing service.

It has been the policy of the Federal Authority to discourage competing lines, except between New York and Chicago, where three major companies vie for traffic. At present only one line serves the Boston and New York route. How the Federal Authority will view this application for a supplemental service was a matter of deep concern to the B. & M. and to the major air companies.

Paul F. Collins, President of the Boston-Maine Airways, said the New York link would permit his line to give through service to Montreal, Vermont, and Maine points, and in addition would give Boston three additional trips to New York daily.

Trans-Atlantic air feeder service was also visualized by local aviation circles in the request. Boston-Maine Airways operates the Boston-Bangor portion of an at present unexercised Boston-Halifax air mail contract held by Pan American Airways. Should Boston-Maine Airways get its New York service and Pan American decide to start operation northward out of Bangor, Boston would be provided with a possible trans-Atlantic air connection to the transoceanic ari service to Europe when it starts next year. The New York to Boston to Canada route would also provide a competitive alternate to the air service out of New York up the Hudson River to Montreal, also be many miles nearer Europe.

Airport observers today pointed out that the Boston-Maine line uses Lockheed planes, somewhat faster than the usual air line equipment.

Grading Cotton

The grade of cotton—an important factor in the price it brings—is determined by the color of the fiber, trash or foreign matter, preginning condition and ginning methods.

What Makes a Good Lawyer? John Harvard Has an Answer

What makes a good lawyer?

Or, for that matter, what makes a good man in any of the professional fields?

The answer is generally twofold—knowledge and practice. Knowledge of the profession and the skill which comes with practice in that field are the dual ingredients of a good professional man, or a good lawyer.

Recently Harvard University has been acknowledging this theory more and more, and nowhere is it more evident than at the Law School. There one of Harvard's least publicized, but most interesting and effective educational devices—the law clubs and moot court arguments in which the older students train new men in preparation of briefs and in court technique—is rapidly commanding nationwide attention.

Student Law Teams

Four student law "teams" at the Harvard Law School will meet in the semi-final arguments of the Ames Competition Wednesday and Thursday. The arguments, presented before outstanding Eastern state and Federal judges, will take place at 8 p. m., in the Langdell Hall Courtroom.

The Powell and Edward Warren Clubs will argue Wednesday on a hypothetical case involving points of taxation, co-operative reorganization, and statutory construction. Thursday, the Holmes and Simpson-Sayre Clubs will argue points in watered stocks and the law of corporations. Winners of this week's arguments will meet in January in the finals of the Ames competition.

The "bench" on Wednesday night will be Judge Morris A. Soper of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth District; Judge Horace Stern of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Judge Vincent L. Leibell of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York.

The Thursday case will be argued before Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Justice William W. Moss of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and Judge Robert N. Gorman of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Work Is Growing

With regard to thoroughness and independence of student organization, time consumed, and quality of instruction, this work is one of the most extraordinary extra-curricular activities to be found in American universities, and it is growing more important each year as the emphasis on education shifts from book-learning to more practical experience.

Since the Law School was founded in 1817, informal law arguments among the students have been a feature of the work. Twenty-five years ago this extra-curricular activity was recognized as a necessary part of law training and was formally organized.

Last year, although it was not a required activity, a record total of 93 per cent of the 600 first-year men were enrolled in law clubs.

Sly Humor

Throughout the competitions between the clubs, all the legal terminology is carefully draped in fictitious language, which, however, closely patterns the real names. Cases are usually tried in the "Supreme Court of the State of Ames," which is named after the former Dean, James Barr Ames, whose bequest makes the competition possible. Then too, the imagination of the student lawyers often takes a sly "dig" at their teachers and other well-known members of the profession. For example, the finals last month, as stated in the printed briefs, were based on incidents in the court of the Eastern District of Pound (so called after former Dean Roscoe Pound) at the City of Felixtown (for Prof. Felix Frankfurter, prominent legal authority).

But under the jocular air of the proper names used lies the sharp steel of real legal combat. Each club is determined to win, or at least to make the best possible showing. They know the law and the decisions behind the slightest points brought up in their briefs. They have to—otherwise some sharp-eyed embryo jurist on the other side may riddle their argument by quoting a dissenting opinion.

So the law club competition is keen at Harvard. And it is getting keener each year. But it is fine training. It is giving the student lawyers both knowledge and practice—the essentials of a good lawyer.

Nineteen Escape As Airplane Skids

A "Boston tea party," "1938 version," was given an unexpected finale yesterday when the landing gear of a 10-ton American Airlines flagship collapsed as the plane landed at East Boston airport yesterday and skidded across the field. Nineteen M. I. T. students and guests stepped unhurt from the ship, which was one of three chartered by a Tech fraternity for a novel "tea party." Damage to the plane was estimated by American Airlines officials at $10,000.

Children's Books To Be Exhibited

Scores of the world's best books for children went on display today in a unique book fair sponsored by the Belmont Public Library in connection with National Book Week. The fair, which is the first of its kind to be held in Belmont, has been arranged by Miss Lucy Luard, Librarian, with the assistance of the Library Committee of the Belmont League of Women Voters.

On exhibit will be the Library's entire store of youthful literature, including fine editions of the classics as well as modern volumes of poetry, adventure, fairy tales, travel and animal stories. The fair, which will continue through Saturday, is located at the main library on Pleasant Street.

Trustees Request Advice of Court On Peabody Fund

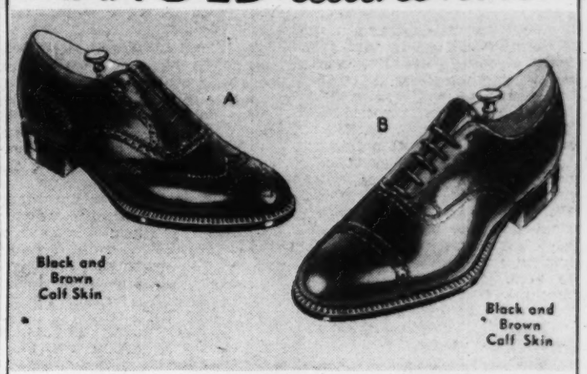
It appeared today as though the desire expressed in the will of Henry O. Peabody, who passed on in 1903, that a school to teach Norwood girls how to earn a living—something a bit more unusual then than now—be established with the $300,000 he left, might be at least one step near fulfillment.

The fund, now swelled to $700,000, has been idle since 1903. The land on which the school was to have been built was sold in 1908, and existence of the money almost slipped from everybody's memory until Attorney General Paul A. Dever recently asked the trustees under the will what they intended to do about it.

Today the trustees, including Judge Wilfred Bolster, Former Governor Frank G. Allen, Burdett R. Buckingham, Clarence B. Bowker, and Fred G. Nichols, applied to the Suffolk Probate Court for instructions.

Meantime the City of Norwood advanced a plan under which the fund could be matched with a Federal grant and the school actually established. Simmons College, however, suggests that the money be used to give scholarships to Simmons.

ARNOLD authentics



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The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and co-operates with the Bureau in protecting you .... even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

INSURANCE AT A BARGAIN

Many inquiries are received by this Bureau regarding offers of Insurance through the U. S. Mails.

Companies unlicensed in Massachusetts and masquerading as legitimate insurance organizations are flooding the mail with offers to Boston people which are known to be questionable and misleading. Hundreds of victims of "Bootleg" companies have complained regarding the failure of many of these organizations to keep their promises.

If you receive any offer of any type of insurance through the mail, find out if the Company is licensed in Massachusetts. We can give you the facts.

And investigate all "Bargain Price" offers of any type of insurance.

If for any reason your insurance may not appear to fit your present needs, discuss it with the agent or company who sold it. They are able to handle the matter advantageously to you.

BEFORE YOU INVEST—INVESTIGATE

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer Street Liberty 3038

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Little Trekker's Doll

A little Zulu girl sat in the sunshine outside her mother's round grass hut which looked like a beehive.

Her brothers and sisters were playing games with stones, building up circular kraal walls, and putting little stones inside to represent cattle and sheep. But Mlala sat alone, rocking herself to and fro gently, as a woman rocks her baby, and softly, quaintly, crooning a lullaby.

In her arms was a strange object such as had never been seen elsewhere in Zululand. It was a doll, but quite unlike those the Zulu children play with which they make for themselves out of mealie cobs, or mould out of clay, and which don't look like dolls at all.

The doll Mlala held was white, with long hair, golden as the mealies, such hair as the white people have. Its eyes were blue as the summer sky, and its cheeks rosy as the veld flowers. It was not clothed in beads like the Zulu children, but wore a little cotton dress right down to its ankles, and a wide sunbonnet on its head. Indeed it was very strange.

At first the Zulu warriors who had found it would not touch it. Then Mlala's father, overcoming his superstitions, picked it up from its hiding place in the grasses and carrying it back to the kraal gave it to Mlala to play with. She accepted the doll joyfully, and soon grew to love it with all her heart.

The Other Side of the Tale

And now you shall hear how it happened that a white doll with golden hair and blue eyes came to be lying in the grass in Zululand.

On the border of the fair country of Natal, which skirts the east coast of Africa and runs inland, lies a great range of mountains called the Drakensberg. Men build city walls and fortresses, but Nature builds high mountains such as only strong, determined men can cross.

One morning, in the year 1837, the rising sun awakened white men and women and children who had camped the night before at the foot of the frowning mountains. There were many wagons drawn up to provide a kind of shelter. The great red oxen, with their spreading horns, were grouped together inside. In the wagons the people slept. They were called Voortrekkers, for they were trekking away from their old homes in the Cape Colony to a new country where they hoped to be able to govern themselves in peace.

As the sun rose, the children tumbled down from the wagons and clamored for breakfast. Jannie jumped down first, and gave a hand to his little sister Tina. Tina was dressed in a full check gingham frock which fell right down to her ankles and was tied round the waist with a sash. On her head was an enormous kappie, or sun-bonnet, hanging down her back and extending so far in front and at the sides that it was difficult to see her face at all.

In her arms Tina carried Poppie, her precious doll which had come all the way from her grandmother in Holland several years before. Poppie was dressed just like Tina.

Hard Climbing

After breakfast there was great activity. The oxen were inspanned, sixteen walking two abreast to each wagon. The woman and little girls rode in the wagons, and while some of the men and boys walked, others rode on horseback.

What terribly hard work it was to get those wagons up the mountains! How the oxen strained, slipping back every few steps!

After many weary hours, as the sun went down and evening fell, the party reached the summit of the mountains. From their high perch right up in the sky they looked with joy in their hearts upon the fairest land they had ever seen. Green hills and valleys watered with many streams lay before them. Here, they told themselves, they would make their new homes and live happily.

Early, the next morning they began the descent into Natal. Everyone went on foot now in case the oxen slipped over the steep slopes. Little Tina, clasping Poppie tightly in her arms, scrambled over rocks and bushes, her long frock catching and tearing in the thorns.

A Brave Voortrekker

But she was a brave little Voortrekker, and whenever her mother or Jannie asked how she was getting on she gave the brightest smile and replied in Dutch, "I am all right; so is Poppie. This is fun. Better than staying at home all day. It is like a picnic that goes on all the time."

After several hours of this wearisome slipping and scrambling, however, little Tina gave a sigh.

"It is so far," she murmured, "and I have dropped poor Poppie three times already."

"Let Poppie ride in the wagon," her mother suggested. "She will like that, and you will then have both hands free."

Reluctantly Tina agreed, and kissing Poppie, handed her precious doll to her mother who put it carefully in the wagon.

Then a sad thing happened. Suddenly two of the oxen slipped, and as they fell they upset the balance of the other oxen who in their turn slipped. The men dragged at the ropes but to no avail. Over went the wagon with all it contained, and was smashed to pieces.

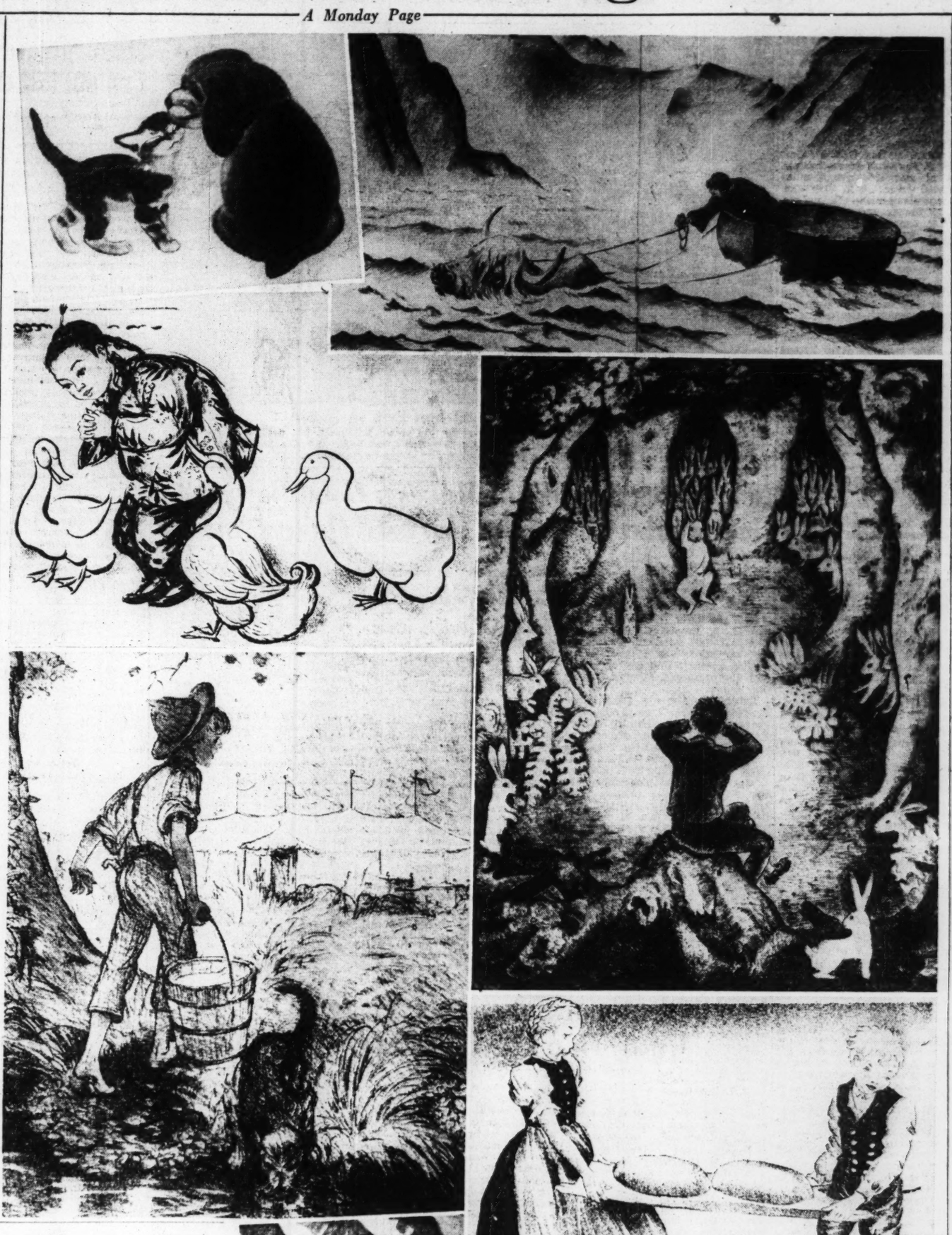
Saddest of all Poppie was gone. They hunted high and low for her, but she could not be found, and at last Tina had to go on into Natal leaving her beloved doll behind in the mountains.

* * *

When night came, and Mlala lay down to sleep on the hard mud floor of her mother's hut, wrapped only in a skin for warmth, Poppie lay by her side, and Mlala's dreams were very sweet because of her.

Perhaps it would have comforted the little Dutch Tina to know that her doll, which had brought her such joy, now gave untold happiness to a little Zulu girl.

Dolores De Fontaine



Peg Has a Way

(Founded on Fact)

This is the story of Peg, a fine big sheep, and of Meg, an even finer and bigger sheep.

Peg and Meg were great friends and always nibbled together when the flock went to graze in the park, and always rubbed their woolly sides together when the shepherd moved them along, and always lay near each other when they were put into the pen for the night. So you can see how friendly they were.

The shepherd's name was Harry. He was a London shepherd who was allowed to use the park for his sheep on the understanding that they were taken to a near by field before ten in the morning. This was necessary because the park belonged to all the dogs of the neighborhood after that, and dogs sometimes get a bit excited when sheep are about.

One morning, just before Harry came to take the sheep to the field, Peg had one of her foolish ideas. She didn't have them often, and when Meg saw one beginning she generally was able to stop it before it got too far. But on this particular morning the idea came so suddenly that she was unprepared.

Peg Rebels

Perhaps it was the sun's fault; or perhaps it was the way the swans rose in a white line from the pond, and creaked their huge wings in the air before coming down with a tremendous swish close to the opposite bank. Or perhaps it was the strands of mist slanting between the trees, or the bloom on the wet grass, or all these things put together. But whether or no, just as Harry and his two dogs arrived, Peg put her mouth close to Meg's ear.

"I'm not going to that dull old field," she whispered. "I'm going to stay where I am."

"Oh Peg," said Meg reprovingly. "It would be awfully naughty."

"Well, I am," said Peg, with the stubborn look she got on these occasions. "I'm going to hide behind this bush and give Harry the slip."

Meg knew that she ought to follow them, but something held her back. Peg was so silly at times, and if anything unusual were to happen it was quite possible she wouldn't know what to do.

"If you won't come I shall have to stay with you," said Meg.

"Oh don't do that," said Peg. "I shall be quite safe by myself."

But Meg took no notice.

From behind the bush she watched the flock moving further and further away with the two dogs running backwards and forwards to keep the stragglers together.

Wrong Way Up

Then Peg did a very stupid thing. She was so delighted at her cleverness in escaping from Harry that she began to roll on the ground, and immediately trouble began, for when she tried to get up again she couldn't.

"Oh Peg," said Meg, "whatever made you do that?" For she knew that once a sheep is on its back it often finds it difficult to get up.

"Push me over!" cried Peg.

But Meg couldn't.

The clock in a church tower struck ten, and already the park was beginning to fill with dogs.

"Look at that sheep on the ground," said a young Airedale, and running up he began to bark and prance.

"Oh Meg," whimpered Peg, whatever shall we do?"

"Lie still," commanded Meg, in her bravest voice. "I'll deal with him."

With all the courage she possessed, Meg faced that dog, keeping her head towards him as he went round and round in circles and occasionally making little running butts.

How long this would have gone on no one can tell, if someone had not seen the trouble and hurried after Harry to warn him.

When they were safe in the field, with good wooden palings all around to separate them from inquisitive dogs, Peg felt very humble.

"It was awfully silly of me—" she began. But Meg interrupted.

"There is a lovely patch of clover grass over there," she said, brightly. "Let's nibble!"

'New Books—New Worlds'

"Beautiful, wonderful sights to see
And wonderful sounds to hear;
The world is a place for a seeing eye
And a place for a listening ear."

From "A World to Know," by James S Tippett (Harper and Brothers)

Book Reviews

National Book Week is being observed for the twentieth year this week—November 13 to 19. With a rich and varied cargo of new books, publishers, bookstores, public libraries, schools and all who are interested in furthering the spread of good books for boys and girls join in the celebration, and we earnestly hope that the 1938 slogan "New Books—New Worlds" may be the experience of a greater number of our readers everywhere, thus bringing some share of happiness and good will the world around. In the layout of pictures in the center of this page you may find lovely illustrations from all of the books mentioned in this column.

"Banana Tree House," by Phillis Garrard, tells of a lively, lovable and interesting nine-year-old girl, Sukey, whose real name is Susanna Dardanella Jones. Sukey is a fortunate little colored girl who lives in a fairy tale sort of country, the Bermuda Islands, and her daily life, as told in the story, is as gay as the colorful Island scenes, with beautiful sunshine, blue, blue sea and sky, the lush green of the trees and grass and flowers everywhere. Just right pictures by Berta and Elmer Hader follow closely Sukey's lively doings and picture the beauty of the Bermudian background. You'll like this heroine, who punts out in a little boat, Robinson Crusoe fashion to a little island, when her brothers Jellicoe and Vimy tease her too much, who has a play house which she calls Banana Tree House, and who has for her friends and good companions Nannikin, a baby goat and her mother; Tom Bowling, a kitten and his mother; Mirabelle, her doll and Napoleon, a saucy dog.

Norwegian Folk Tales

Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire have edited from authentic sources some of the oldest and best loved tales in the world, have made distinguished etchings and wash drawings for them and brought them together in "East of the Sun and West of the Moon." Their publishers present these tales in fitting form and have made a beautiful book for boys and girls. In their introduction, the d'Aulaires tell us of the Norwegian background of these folk tales of hill-folk forest-spirits and trolls and give the reason for their choice of these twenty-one stories for their book.

These artists have a little farm in Norway that lies far up the hillside, deep in the forest, with bare mountains towering straight above it. The sketches for this beautiful book were made in this setting and you feel that they are true to the people, their country and its traditions. A rare gift book is this from the pen and brush of the artists who made "Ola."

Mexican Runaway

"Little Pancho," told and drawn by Leo Politi, is a wee book that tells an imaginary story of a little Mexican boy and his faithful companion, Coco. A wise dog was Coco and a great help to Pancho when he went adventuring in the jungle. Pancho had always wanted to explore the jungle, so, even when he knew he was disobeying his mother, he decided to go. Coco barked and tried to stop him, knowing what happened—in the jungle, and would happen. But—you read what later!

A Friendly Four

For good fun and to widen your acquaintance with boys and girls of other lands there is "The Four and Lena," by Marie Barringer, a book that will please both boys and girls. From the moment you meet Anneliese, Hansel, Lottchen and Friedl—for they are "the four"—and Lena, their plump white goose, as they start on their journey by train to visit their Uncle Johann's farm high in the Black Forest, you will be eager to know more about them.

Lena, who is a clever bird with decided ideas, provides the fun, and is always an important factor in all situations. The author truly pictures for us the busy, happy life at Farmer Johann's where "the four" and Lena spend the summer, proving to be a real help to their Aunt and Uncle. Through their activities we get a real understanding of the friendly, simple folk who live in the Black Forest in Germany. Maud and Miska Petersham, whose fine drawings have made them many good friends among children, have heightened the pleasure for readers of this delightful book with their lively pictures of the friendly characters and their doings.

A Cocker Spaniel Puppy

Clare Turlay Newberry, author and artist of that much loved cat book "Mittens," brings us another pet in "Barkis," an appealing and amusing story about a cocker spaniel puppy. Barkis was given to James as a present. Edward, a tabby kitten, is the pet of Nell Jean, his sister. A rivalry upsets the family happiness for a time. But soon all is well and we see both pets together in lovely pictures. The fluffy tabby cat is drawn in soft black and white, and warm sepia tones are used to carry over the charm of the playful, floppy-eared Barkis. This is a lovely picture book designed for boys and girls up to eight but the whole family will enjoy it, we suspect.

Good Times and Others

For a glimpse into the past, about as far back as the generation of your grandparents, you'll find Marguerite de Angeli's "Copper-Toed Boots" satisfying in story and pictures. Shad (who is the author's father) and his friend Ash Tomlinson share the stage in this story of boyhood friendship and everyday doings in Lapeer, a little town in Northern Michigan.

It is an amusing account of boyish pranks, swappings, picnics, etc., a highlight being the time the lads watered the elephants that big day the circus came to Lapeer. Shad wanted a pair of red leather-topped copper-toed boots and a dog more than anything else. You will have to read this tale through to find out if his wishes came true. This book provides a fascinating way for boys and girls of today to get a picture of family and community life in the America of not so long ago.

Away to the Orient

You may truly explore new worlds with artists and authors who really know the countries and people they introduce to you in two new books of other lands—"Mei Li," by Thomas Handforth, and "Yinka-Tu the Yak," by Alice Alison Lide, pictures by Kurt Wiese.

The first takes us to China. There the distinguished artist, while living and studying in Peiping, the city of which he writes, met the real Mei Li, a little girl who lived in the next compound. By means of story and pictures he takes us with Mei Li on her runaway trip to the New Year Fair in Peiping City. We follow her with great interest and excitement as she enters into the fun and holiday spirit of this Chinese celebration. Her adventures are remarkable indeed; and we can understand why, when we are told that the New Year's festivities are like our Fourth of July, Christmas, birthday and County Fair all rolled into one. This book is a happy combination of reality, lively imagination and beautiful drawings which are genuine art. Presented in splendid form, it is a picture book you will want to own.

To far away Tibet, a country of deep cold rivers and towering mountains, we travel in the book "Yinka-Tu The Yak." It is a good story that tells of the bravery and faithfulness of the boy Sifan and his orphan yak calf in carrying out an important task that fell to the lad, when he took a long, hazardous journey bearing a secret message to the Great Lama. The reward that came to Sifan and the real part that Yinka-Tu played in helping him accomplish his feat makes a happy ending. Good writing and splendid pictures make this book worthy of a place in your own library.

As we say good-by—till we meet in this column again—we hope you will all enter heartily into the celebration of Book Week, wherever you may be, and that you will receive a real inspiration to read worthwhile books and build a collection of your very own.

Florence Bethune Sloan

On the Left, From Top to Bottom, Are Illustrations From: Barkis, by Clare Turlay Newberry; Mei Li, by Thomas Handforth; Copper-Toed Boots, by Marguerite de Angeli; Banana Tree House, by Phillis Garrard, Illustrated by Berta and Elmer Hader. On the Right, From Top to Bottom, Are Pictures from: Yinka-Tu the Yak, by Alice Alison Lide, Illustrated by Kurt Wiese; East of the Sun and West of the Moon, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire; The Four and Lena, by Marie Barringer, Illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. Little Pancho, by Leo Politi.

List of Books Reviewed

Banana Tree House, by Phillis Garrard. With Pictures in colors by Berta and Elmer Hader. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.

East of the Sun and West of the Moon, Twenty-One Norwegian Folk Tales. Edited and Illustrated by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. New York: The Viking Press. $3.50.

Little Pancho, Story and Pictures by Leo Politi. New York: The Viking Press. 50 cents.

The Four and Lena, by Marie Barringer. Illustrated by Maud and Miska Petersham. New York: Doubleday Doran & Company. $2.

Barkis, by Clare Turlay Newberry. Pictures in colors by the author. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.50.

Copper-Toed Boots, by Marguerite de Angeli. With illustrations, in colors, by the author. New York: Doubleday Doran & Company. $2.

Mei Li, written and illustrated by Thomas Handforth. New York: Doubleday Doran & Company. $2.

Yinka-Tu the Yak, by Alice Alison Lide. Illustrated, in colors, by Kurt Wiese. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Nature

Our regular nature article, by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton, crowded out by the special Book Week feature, will be published next Monday, November 21.

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Harvard Will Be Better Team Against Yale Saturday—Toronto Here Tomorrow

Traditional Game to Salvage Poor Season for the Victor

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvards and the Yales meet at New Haven, Saturday, in football's best-known traditional game. The ups and the downs of their season, previous to this affair, are unimportant matters of record. Victory over the other washes away earlier blemishes.

And certainly the two have never met before in all their years of football with so many blemishes to be wiped away. Harvard set an all-time high by losing its first four games and Yale went to the well once too often in attempting an all-major game schedule. Their records to date:

Harvard		Yale	
13 Brown	20	14 Columbia	27
0 Cornell	20	0 Penn	21
17 Army	20	9 Navy	7
7 Dartmouth	13	13 Michigan	15
26 Princeton	7	6 Dartmouth	24
47 Chicago	13	40 Brown	14
40 Virginia	13	7 Princton	20
150	106	69	128

There is not much to go by judging the two teams on their records. Yale defeated Brown and Brown defeated Harvard. Harvard defeated Princeton and Princeton defeated Yale. Play seemed to fluctuate more on the part of the Eli than Harvard. The Crimson made steady progress while Yale, due partly to injuries, rose to heights and then tumbled.

Harlow Eleven Favorite

At the present writing the Harlow eleven is rated the choice over the Pond entry and due, almost entirely, to the better play of its forward wall. All season Harvard has had a good line which has strengthened week by week. Yale has not maintained a good forward wall, what with emergency shifts due to injuries, etc.

Several teams have punctured the Harvard defense by passing and both Chicago and Virginia, definitely weaker clubs, have scored 13 points each by such an attack. The Eli are pretty good at this sort of attack and naturally will use it. Against Yale, however, the Harvards should present a better defense. They will be keyed up for this game and that line, with several seniors present, will charge a sight more impressive to hurry those Yale passers than it did in its last two contests.

The Yale secondary should find a terrific burden this Saturday. The deception of the Harvard attack, plus the good blocking in the line and the vastly improved broken-field running of Austie Harding, Torbie Macdonald, Joe Gardella, and the hard charging of Mike Cohen and Ben Smith mean trouble ahead for the Eli.

Received Lesson

Against Chicago the Crimson received a grand lesson in overconfidence and last week against Virginia, the Cambridge athletes played a rather mediocre game because they worked toward improvement. The Cavaliers really played against a Harvard team that was going at no more than half speed. The Crimson attack was slow and assignments were not carried out to the nth degree so absolutely necessary if it is to click. Against Yale the speed, finesse and precision will be at best.

In the Virginia game Harvard made some major and glaring errors of commission and omission that will be worked upon behind closed gates this week. The only week of strictly secret practice is underway now and behind those fences new and untried plays will be worked out along with defensive practice against Yale plays and enough scrimmage to sharpen the blocking and tackling.

Only Seven Major Elevens Untied And Undefeated

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—If football's penchant for upsets persists, the country's only undefeated and untied teams are going to be some unknowns named "Joe."

At the top of the Associated Press' survey today was San José (Spanish for Joseph), State of California, and gone were at least two proud powers of the East and West, Dartmouth and Santa Clara.

In the group of 18 survivors, in fact, there are a scant seven colleges which now or ever were major powers in football. These are Texas Christian, Western Reserve, Tennessee, Georgetown, Notre Dame, Oklahoma, and Duke.

The complete list of undefeated and untied teams as compiled by the Associated Press:

Team—	Games	Points For	Points Agst.
San Jose State	9	270	31
West Tennessee T.	8	256	34
Maryville T.	8	246	25
Western Reserve	8	246	28
Texas Tech	8	236	26
Hillsdale	8	224	27
Texas Christian	8	205	39
Tennessee	8	183	16
*Wahpeton Science	7	177	39
Georgetown	7	171	19
*Lake Forest	7	146	31
Notre Dame	7	140	19
Oklahoma	7	128	12
Mansfield T.	7	106	2
Duke	7	100	0
St. Anselm	6	153	27
Western Washington	6	91	40
*Worcester P. I	6	66	29

*Completed schedule.

Yale Outrows Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Sweeping over Lake Carnegie during a flat calm, Yale's varsity crew finished in 3:50, a half length ahead of Princeton's eight today in an informal regatta over a three-quarter mile course.

Yale's lightweights, in a preliminary race, had things their own way, finishing the same course in 4:38.8, a half length in front. Princeton tripped Yale in dinghy competition, finishing one-two in two of three races for a 36½ to 27¼ victory. The races were over a mile triangular course.

Fine Increases Lead

ZWOLLE, The Netherlands, Nov. 14 (AP)—Reuben Fine, United States ace, increased his lead in the A. V. R. O. international chess tournament yesterday by defeating his fifth-round opponent, Salo Flohr, of Czechoslovakia. Fine won from Flohr in 27 moves. The other three fifth-round matches were adjourned. They were: M. Botwinnik, Soviet Russia, and Dr. Max Euwe, The Netherlands, and Samuel Reshevsky, United States, and Jose R. Capablanca, both after forty-one moves, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France, and Paul Keres, Estonia, after 40 moves.

Stover Wins With 65

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' bi-annual golf tournament was won yesterday by Holly Stover of Washington with a net score of 65, which included an 11-stroke handicap. A three-way tie for second, third, and fourth places was shared by Bruce Kremer of Washington, George Whitesides of New York, and Roger Whiteford of Washington, each of whom had a net 67. Cummings had a net 73 aided by an 18-stroke handicap.

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
New York	6	0	2	136	69	.750
Washington	5	2	2	133	116	.714
Brooklyn	4	2	3	118	130	.571
Philadelphia	3	0	6	119	150	.333
Pittsburgh	2	0	6	65	127	.250

Western Division

Green Bay	8	0	2	220	103	.800
Detroit	5	0	3	91	77	.625
Chicago Bears	5	0	4	163	128	.556
Cleveland	3	0	6	101	177	.333
Chicago Card.	1	0	7	77	144	.125

Yesterday's Results

Brooklyn 32, Philadelphia 14.
New York 28, Cleveland 0.
Green Bay 28, Detroit 7.
Chicago Bears 31, Washington 7.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday—Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh at Charleston, W. Va.
Sunday—Chicago Bears at Brooklyn, Green Bay at New York, Detroit at Chicago Cardinals.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	0	0	15	6	8
Boston	2	1	0	8	5	4
Americans	2	1	0	5	3	4
Toronto	2	2	0	8	6	4
Rangers	1	0	0	4	3	2
Detroit	0	3	0	5	10	0
Canadiens	0	4	0	6	13	0

Results Nov. 12
Toronto 4, Canadiens 1.
Results Nov. 13
Chicago 4, Canadiens 3.
Americans 2, Boston 1.
Rangers 4, Detroit 3.

Olympics Meet Sherbrooke Six On Garden Ice

The Boston Olympics' next opponent in the Provincial Hockey League will be the champion Sherbrooke Red Raiders, who are scheduled to come to the Garden next Friday and Saturday nights.

The Olympics, after dropping their first three Provincial League tilts, came back yesterday afternoon to break into the victory column, defeating Lachine, 4 to 3, at the Boston Garden before 7,000 enthusiastic hockey fans.

On Saturday night, in the opening game of the local season, the Olympics bowed to this same Lachine six, 5 to 3, but not until they had played themselves out through two and a half periods of furious hockey.

Penalties to Paul Guibord and Russ Allen late in the third period, after Lachine had driven in the tying counter, enabled the Canadians to pour in on Tom Moon in a five-man drive. Out of this came two rapid goals which the Olympics were unable to get back.

The Olympics' veteran first line of Guibord, Frankie Spain, and Jack Harris looked fully as good as it did last year despite the fact that both Spain and Harris were handicapped by minor injuries. The second line, with Junie Allen at center ice and the speedy Jerry Desrosiers and Jack Costello on the wings, showed that they will be able to hold their own against any comers.

Russ Allen, former Harvard star, played his defense position exceptionally well along beside the hard-hitting Bill Splaine. Moon was brilliant in goal in both games, flashing some of his old time form.

The Junior Olympics made their debut yesterday afternoon after the "big" game. They were defeated by Hyde Shoe, 4 to 3.

Rahkonen Wins Title

John Rahkonen of the Finnish American A. C., of New York, won the National A. A. U., 15,000-meter walking championship title, yesterday, in 1h 18m. 23s. The race was held at Franklin Park. Joseph Abbatto of Cincinnati, 1937 champion, did not defend. Harry L. Clark of Boston, finished second, in 1h. 19m. 7s. The St Anselms A. C., of New York, won the team championship.

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Men of Manhattan —By Pap'

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Year after year, Coach Peter Waters comes up with a very strong cross-country team at Manhattan College. And most of the lads who make up his teams come up from the sidewalks of New York.

This fall Manhattan has one of its best-balanced hill-and-dale squads in years. There is no outstanding individual star in the pack, although Coach Waters has Joe Moclair, the intercollegiate outdoor two-mile champion, and Bob Conkling, the indoor titleholder for the same distance, as a nucleus.

Both lads are sturdy and dependable over the hills and by their consistent efforts have paced the other members of the team and brought them along to the point where they are a definite threat against any college team in the United States.

The Metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country title race emphasized Manhattan's strength when nine Jasper runners broke the tape in a dead heat to take the team trophy with a perfect score.

Moclair is thoroughly a Waters product. Having started his running career under Coach Waters in Manhattan prep, Joe developed into a fine schoolboy miler. He is a versatile runner, capable of running a good race at any distance from a quarter mile to the five-mile cross-country grinds.

The youngster's surprise victory in record time in the two-mile event of the outdoor intercollegiate championships stamped him as a fine distance-running prospect. Joe really loves to run. Even before the college officially opened this fall, Moclair was working out over the hills of Van Cortlandt Park. —Pap'

Football Storm Subsides Until Thanksgiving Day

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—There is a lull in the football storm this week, just before the final Thanksgiving Day blast, and the teams that retained their championship aspirations over the past week end appear in good positions to keep them another week.

Only Dartmouth, beaten 14-7 by Cornell; Iowa State, tied 13-13 by Kansas State, and Santa Clara, nipped 7-0 by St. Mary's, were removed from the list of undefeated and untied "major" teams over the week end. The survivors were:

East — Georgetown, Villanova (tied), Boston College (tied).
Midwest—Notre Dame, Oklahoma, Western Reserve, Iowa State (tied).
South—Tennessee, Duke (also unscored-on).
Southwest — Texas Christian, Texas Tech.
Far West—Utah (tied twice).

National Picture

All but Tennessee and Western Reserve play next Saturday, but so many of their beaten but still mighty opponents will be idle that no clear picture of the National title situation will emerge until after Thanksgiving. Up for definite decision, however, are the Big Ten and Big Six Conference championships, and the deadlocked Pacific Coast race may be settled. Surveying the present situation by sections:

East

Georgetown has not played as difficult a schedule as teams like Pitt or Fordham, so its title claims remain clouded. The Hoyas neatly knocked off an old rival, West Virginia, 14-0, last Saturday, and tackle Maryland, the "pushover" of the Southern Conference, next. Boston College did not gain much prestige in Friday's 21-14 victory over Boston U., and now faces little St. Anselm's, unbeaten and untied in its class. Villanova, 20-7 winner over Temple, plays Boston U.

Cornell went up fully as far as Dartmouth went down when the Big Red team triumphed, and the victory clinched "Ivy League" laurels for Cornell unless it slips against Penn on Thanksgiving.

Harvard vs. Yale

The traditionally great Yale-Harvard game, which bears only upon the Big Three title, is this week's eastern headliner, although Yale took a 20-7 drubbing from Princeton while the Crimson was warming up with a 40-13 victory over Virginia. Syracuse, walloped 21-0 by Duke's great team, and Columbia, 19-9 victim of Navy, meet in another traditional contest, as do Lafayette and Lehigh. Pitt's Panthers, who helped themselves to a 19-0 decision over Nebraska without Marshall Goldberg's aid, take on an ancient enemy, Penn State, which tied Penn, 7-7. Army, after a 34-13 triumph over Chattanooga, returns to major action against Princeton.

Carnegie, 21-0 winner over Duquesne, and Holy Cross, 14-12 victor over Brown, are among the idle teams. Fordham, held to a scoreless tie by North Carolina, takes on South Carolina.

Middle West

From the National viewpoint, Northwestern-Notre Dame is the big game, but the battle between Wisconsin and Minnesota is the Big Ten headliner. With the conference season closing, the winner will get the title. If they tie, Ohio State, victorious over Illinois 32-14, can take the crown by beating Michigan, which battled Northwestern to a scoreless draw. Both Notre Dame and Minnesota may suffer let-downs after their struggle which saw the Irish come out ahead by the surprising score of 19-0. Purdue-Indiana and Chicago-Illinois are other Big Ten pairings. Iowa plays Nebraska.

Oklahoma virtually sewed up the Big Six title by whipping Missouri, 21-0, while Iowa State was being tied by Kansas State, but the situation can be altered suddenly if Iowa State should win their windup game Saturday, Kansas State plays Washburn while Missouri meets St. Louis.

Michigan State, 20-14 winner over Marquette, meets Temple, and Detroit, 7-0 victor over North Carolina State, plays Tulsa in the best intersectional tilts.

Southwest

Texas Christian, which trimmed Texas, 28-6, for its fourth straight conference victory, and Rice, jolted out of a contending position when it lost, 27-0, to Texas A. and M., meet in one big Southwest Conference tilt, while Southern Methodist, whose third straight was a 19-6 decision over Arkansas, takes on Baylor, 35-2, winner over Loyola of Los Angeles. Unbeaten Texas Tech plays New Mexico.

South

Duke finally gets back to Southern Conference competition, playing North Carolina State, and should clinch the title without further ado. Tennessee, which preserved its Southeastern Conference lead by whipping Vanderbilt, 14-0, and Alabama, which tied George Tech, 14-14, on a disputed pass, remain idle at the head of the standing.

Auburn, 28-6 winner over Louisiana State, and Georgia, beaten by the same count by Tulane, clash in the best Southeastern Conference game. Georgia Tech plays Florida, 21-7 victor over Maryland, and Tulane faces Sewanee, swamped 39-0 by Mississippi and "Bullet" Hall. Ole Miss takes on Arkansas at Memphis Wednesday and Centenary plays De Paul. Most of the Southern Conference schools are idle.

Far West

The race for the Pacific Coast Conference title and the Rose Bowl nomination was jumbled again when Southern California fell victim to Washington, 7-6, while California reasserted its power by beating Oregon, 20-0. Each has five victories and one defeat. California plays Stanford Saturday while the Trojans remain idle until they meet U. C. L. A. on Thanksgiving. Oregon State, 6-0 winner over Stanford, and U. C. L. A., which lost an intersectional decision to Wisconsin, 14-7, are tied for third place.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven

Barring an upset by the weak Wyoming team Saturday, Utah is sure of its first conference title since 1932. The Utes trimmed Colorado State, 13-0, Saturday, while Wyoming was winning its first conference game, 27-12, over Utah State. Colorado took over second place by beating Brigham Young, 8-0. Colorado State and Brigham Young meet Saturday while Utah State plays Idaho. Colorado and Denver hook up later in a holiday game.

College Harriers Gather Today For 30th Annual Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Without benefit of blaring bands or cheering thousands, about 125 iron-thewed young men will engage in one of sport's sternest competitions today, the thirtieth annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country run.

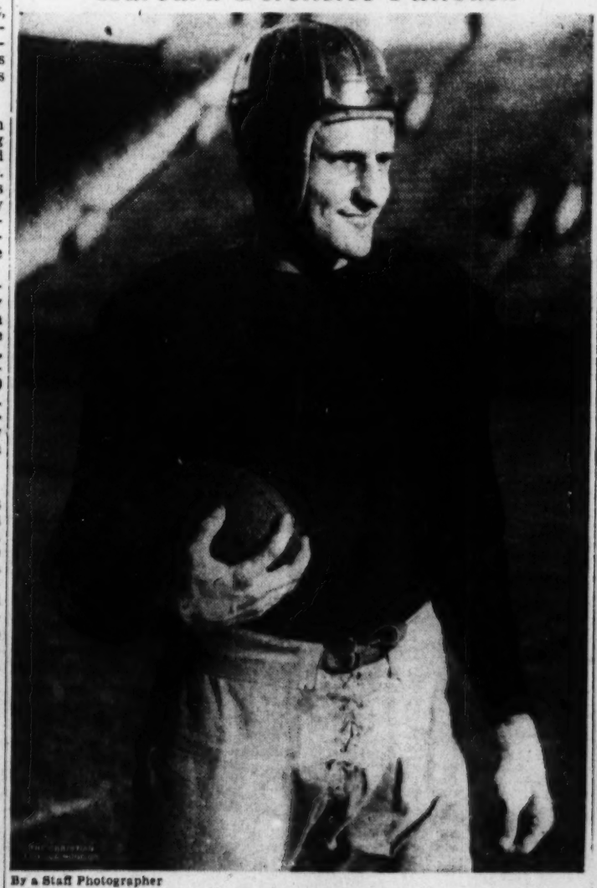
The race, the first major break in football's monopoly of college sport news, drew 209 entries from 21 colleges, but only about 125 are expected to start, with Michigan State, team champion for the last five years, favored to take the championship again.

Last year Howard Welch, Cornell's stout-hearted runner, won the individual title. The East hopes to crown a new champion with William J. Smith, last year's freshman winner from Penn State; Charlie Southard and Jesse Cavileer of Syracuse, Don Smith of Maine, Ronald Clark of Yale, Joe Moclair of Manhattan, and John Drebinger of Pennsylvania as leading contenders.

Michigan State has only Dick Frey left from last year's championship team, but is nonetheless favored. Penn State, Syracuse, Manhattan, and Pittsburgh hope to be up around the top when the five-man totals are compiled.

Other colleges entered are Alfred, City College (New York), Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Harvard, Lehigh, Maine, Massachusetts Tech, New York U., Penn, Princeton, Rhode Island State, Rutgers, and Yale.

Harvard Defensive Fullback



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Gardella

Medium-sized fullback, who has the call over bigger Ben Smith and Mike Cohen because of his defensive ability against forward passes and better secondary tackling.

Shore Situation Should Be Over In Short Time

The good ship Bruins is still sailing without sight of Shore. The most valuable player of the National Hockey League, Eddie Shore, continues to await the disposition of someone regarding his contract signature.

With the advance sale for the Toronto game at the Garden tomorrow night rather light, and the Bruins having dropped their game to Amerks last night, 2-1, along with the presence of the league president, Frank Calder today or tomorrow, something may be done about the hold-out.

According to the reports of the game against the Amerks last night, the Bruins really outplayed the veteran New York team all the way. They were faulty around the net however, and messed up several opportune scoring chances. The defeat dropped the locals from undisputed second place into tie for second with Toronto and Amerks.

Surprise Team

The surprise team of the league, the Chicago Black Hawks, continue to sail along the victory path, having won four-straight. They toppled Canadiens again last night, 4-3, making four-straight defeats for the Montreal Frenchmen. Detroit will be glad to leave Detroit for awhile. They have lost three straight and the Detroit fans are not too kind to their erstwhile favorites. Even Jack Adams, manager, has taken a threatening stand against his players. Rangers opened their season last night whipping the Red Wings, 4-3.

This game tomorrow night will be the first real opportunity for local fans to see the Bruins in league action. The team will not look the same without Shore, unless he signs during today or tomorrow, but the much talked of third line will receive its chance to show the home fans what it can do.

Better Stride

Maple Leafs have hit a better stride in that they lost their first two, but are winning, having beaten Canadiens 2-0 and 4-1. The Leafs have little in the way of new players other than Gus Marker, former Maroon, and Normie Mann, minor leaguer borrowed from Philadelphia, to take the places of Buzz Boll and Gordon Drillon who have been on the sidelines because of injuries.

It was noticeable that big Harvey Jackson went on a scoring rampage Saturday night tallying three times and assisting in a fourth goal to give the Leafs their 4-1 victory over Canadiens. If Jackson whirls into the form of a couple of seasons ago, Leafs will figure strongly in the league race. W. M.

European Golfers Adopt Club Rule

By the Associated Press

Luxembourg, Nov. 14

The European Golf Association yesterday unanimously accepted the 14-club ruling placed in effect in the United States this year and recently adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, the British ruling body. The rule limits to 14 the number of clubs which may be carried in tournament play.

Represented at the meeting were Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway and Switzerland.

Three Grid Games Scheduled For Local Fields on Saturday

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tufts, Harvard, and Boston University started preparations today for their closing games of the 1938 season next Saturday afternoon, the Jumbos entertaining Massachusetts State at the Medford Oval; the Crimson invading the New Haven Bowl for its traditional battle with Yale; and the Terriers meeting an undefeated Villanova eleven that trounced Temple, 20 to 7, last Saturday.

A victory for all three of these local elevens would do much to help them atone for poor seasons. Although Harvard has won its last three Stadium games by impressive margins, a triumph over the Eli would help the Crimson forget those first four losses.

Harlow Has Task

Coach Dick Harlow has a big job ahead of him this week, despite the 40-to-13 drubbing Harvard handed out to a scrappy Virginia team. The Virginians further proved that Harvard is pass-defense weak. Both of the Southerners' touchdowns came by that method.

If Boston University could upset those Villanova Wildcats, this season would turn out to be a fairly successful one despite losses to Army, Western Reserve, and Boston College and a 6-to-6 tie with Lehigh. The Terriers, after a listless first half, came back in the second frame to give the Eagles a go for their undefeated laurels. Hanley's men took to the air and in rapid succession had scored 14 points. B. C.'s early 21-point lead was too much to overcome so late in the game, but the Terriers showed that they can put up a good fight if they really want to play football. On the basis of comparative scores Villanova should be a better team than Boston College. The Eagles played Temple to a 26-to-26 tie, while Villanova won by two touchdowns over the Owls.

Tufts Yet to Win

Tufts has its last chance to score its first victory of the season. Last Saturday Bowdoin beat the Jumbos, 19 to 6. This was Tufts' sixth defeat of the year. The Medford eleven has a 6-to-6 tie with Williams. The Jumbos' opponents, Massachusetts State, also has had a poor season and both teams will be out to redeem themselves Saturday.

Northeastern finished its schedule last Friday with a victory against Upsala, 13 to 7.

Boston College has two more games on its schedule before the Eagles can claim an undefeated record. B. C.'s next two opponents are very capable of spoiling the Eagles' march toward an undefeated season. St. Anselm's will come to the Heights boasting an undefeated record, too. With them will come a fleet-footed back by the name of Ray McLean, who is the country's third highest scorer. He has tallied 12 touchdowns for his mates.

If the Eagles get by St. Anselm's, a team that can really block and tackle, they still have Holy Cross to meet. The Crusaders will play at Fenway Park on Nov. 26. This game shapes up as one of the outstanding gridiron clashes of the East.

College Football Scores

East

Albright 14, Lebanon Valley 7.
Alfred 12, Hofstra 0.
Allegheny 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
Amherst 41, Williams 0.
Army 34, Chattanooga 13.
Bowdoin 19, Tufts 6.
Carnegie Tech 21, Duquesne 0.
C. C. N. Y. 40, Moravian 14.
Concord St. 13, Potomac St. 0.
Cornell 14, Dartmouth 7.
Dickinson 19, Susquehanna 0.
Drexel 38, Delaware 13.
Duke 21, Syracuse 0.
E. Stroudsburg T. 20, Bloomsburg T. 13.
Fordham 0, North Carolina 0.
F. & M. 38, Geneva 0.
Gettysburg 19, Ursinus 12.
Glenville 14, Fairmount T. 0.
Hartwick 13, Arnold 0.
Harvard 40, Virginia 13.
Haverford 27, American 0.
Lasalle 20, Penn M. C. 0.
Mass. State 37, Rensselaer 0.
Middlebury 7, Vermont 0.
Millersville T. 13, Shepherd T. 6.
Muhlenberg 20, Lehigh 0.
Navy 14, Columbia 9.
Pennsylvania 7, Penn State 7.
Princeton 20, Yale 7.
Rutgers 6, Lafayette 0.
Slippery Rock 14, Thiel 13.
Springfield 7, New Hampshire 0.
St. Joseph 40, Washington 0.
St. Lawrence 7, Clarkson 0.
Swarthmore 42, St. John's 0.
Union 14, Hamilton 0.
Villanova 20, Temple 7.
Wayne 35, Buffalo 0.
Wesleyan 20, Rochester 13.

Midwest

Adrian 7, St. Mary's 7.
Akron 13, Toledo 7.
Albion 32, Olivet 0.
Augustana 14, Monmouth 7.
Baldwin-Wallace 26, Kent 6.
Ball State 21, Earlham 0.
Bluffton 20, Assumption 6.
Bowling Green 28, Hiram 7.
Bradley 31, Knox 6.
Buena Vista 7, Columbia C. 0.
Capital 27, Otterbein 0.
Carleton 7, Cornell C. 0.
Centre 26, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
College of Pacific 32, Chicago 0.
Dayton 13, Ohio 0.
De Kalb T. 2, Illinois N. 0.
Denison 33, Oberlin 6.
DePaul 20, St. Louis 9.
DePauw 7, Wabash 0.
Detroit Tech 44, Illinois C. 7.
Drake 27, Tulsa 0.
Drexel 38, Delaware 13.
Elmhurst 13, Eureka 0.
George Washington 9, Kansas 7.
Hillsdale 33, Hope 0.
Illinois Wes. 21, James Millikin 6.
Indiana 7, Iowa 3.
Iowa State 13, Kansas State 13.
Jordan 22, Lawrence T. 7.
Marshall 27, Cincinnati 9.
Miami (O) 27, Case 12.
Michigan 0, Northwestern 0.
Michigan State 20, Marquette 14.
N. D. State 13, S. D. State 6.
Notre Dame 19, Minnesota 0.
Ohio State 32, Illinois 14.
Oklahoma 21, Missouri 0.
Pittsburgh 19, Nebraska 0.
Rockhurst 9, Chillicothe 6.
Wm. Jewell 20, Culver-Stockton 7.
Westminster 6, Grove City 6.
Washington 27, Butler 21.
Western Reserve 27, John Carroll 8.
Wichita 26, Emporia T. 7.
Wittenberg 26, Kenyon 0.
Wooster 38, Heidelberg 14.
York 26, Concordia 0.

Far West

California 20, Oregon 0.
Colorado 8, Brigham Young 0.
Denver 20, Hawaii 12.
Montana 13, Montana St. 6.
New Mexico 6, N. M. State 3.
Oregon State 6, Stanford 0.
St. Mary's 7, Santa Clara 0.
Utah 13, Colorado State 0.
Washington 7, S. California 6.
Washington State 12, Idaho 0.
Wisconsin 14, U. C. at L. A. 7.
Wyoming 27, Utah State 12.

South

Abilene C., 21, Dan Baker 0.
Alabama 14, Georgia Tech 14.
Arkansas A & M 13, Texas C. 0.
Auburn 28, L. S. U. 6.
Bluefield 24, Tusculum 0.
Carroll 26, Ripon 6.
Centary 19, Miss. State 0.
Clemson 14, Kentucky 0.
Detroit 7, North Carolina 0.
Dillard 27, Leland 6.
Emory-Henry 24, High Point 0.
Florida 21, Maryland 7.
Florida A & M 41, S. C. A & M 0.
Georgetown 14, West Virginia 0.
Lamar 13, S. F. Austin 13.
Mississippi 39, Sewanee 0.
Moorehouse 12, Knoxville 0.
Randolph Macon 9, Hampden Sydney 7.
Southwestern 42, Millsaps 0.
Tennessee 14, Vanderbilt 0.
Tulane 28, Georgia 6.
Tuskegee 12, Clark 6.
Virginia M. I., 19, Davidson 6.
Wash. & Lee 27, William & Mary 0.
W. Maryland 20, Wake Forest 13.

Southwest

Oklahoma 21, Missouri 0.
S. Methodist 19, Arkansas 6.
T. C. U. 28, Univ. of Texas 6.
Texas A. & M. 27, Rice 0.

Randall's Island Gets I. C. 4-A Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Nov. 14

Randall's Island Stadium will again be the scene of the I. C. 4-A outdoor championship track and field meet, and the date will be the last Friday and Saturday in May. This was determined upon at a meeting of the association held here yesterday. At this meeting the association also adopted a new constitution and a new set of bylaws.

Yale Wins Skeet Shoot

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14 (AP)—Yale topped Princeton, 221 to 202 Saturday in the first intercollegiate skeet shoot held in this country. Bud Rosien of Yale paced his six-man team with a perfect score of 50. John Early of Princeton with 45 was second high gun.

Pacific Coast Conference

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
California	5	0	1	101	37	.833
So. California	5	0	1	89	29	.833
U. C. L. A.	3	0	2	59	34	.600
Oregon State	3	0	2	33	20	.600
Oregon	2	0	3	47	99	.400
Washington	2	0	3	39	53	.400
Stanford	2	0	4	44	51	.333
Washington State	0	0	6	17	92	.000

College Soccer

Penn 3, Haverford 2.
Yale 1, Princeton 0.

College Cross-Country

Alfred 17, Army 38.
R. P. I. 18, Mass. State 33.
Rutgers 15, Swarthmore 40.

Amusements
BOSTON
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Hits—2
Wallace Beery ● Mickey Rooney
in 'STABLEMATES'
Plus "Listen, Darling"
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0580
Janet Gaynor—Robert Montgomery
"THREE LOVES HAS NANCY"
"THE MARCH OF TIME"
"Time Out for Murder"
Wed.—Revue
"IT'S LOVE I'M AFTER"
"Charlie Chan on Broadway"
NEW YORK CITY
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
"ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS"
Plymouth Theatre, W. 45th. Cir 6-9156
Evgs. 8:38
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
WALTER HUSTON in
The New Musical Comedy
"KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY"
By Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill
Ethel Barrymore, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-9390
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
DEANNA DURBIN in
"That Certain Age"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED
Gilbert Miller presents HELEN HAYES in
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $3.30.
Mats Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Sharp. $1.10 to $2.75.
DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders
"The best thing to music that has come along this year."—Atkinson, Times.
MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME
Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:40
Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4664. Matinees SAT. Only 1 to 5:15 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 6:30 P. M.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,905,680
1938 volume to date 254,836,656
1937 volume to date 364,778,395

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading industrial stocks, buoyant the past week, suffered a profit taking set-back in today's market.

Heavy selling at the start put the ticker tape behind for a brief period. An attempt at a come-back then slowed the pace. Another sell-off after noon brought losses running to 2 or more points in recent favorites. At the same time, a number of specialties contested the downward move by tacking on fair-sized gains.

Steels and motors were among the principal sufferers and these showed few signs of revival near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Bonds Are Lower

With the exception of isolated cases of strength, the bond market reacted major fractions to more than a point generally today.

German Government and private obligations were sharply lower in the foreign section but turnover was comparatively small. Selling was based on repercussions of the latest racial trouble in Germany. Losers of 1 to more than 3 points included Government 5½s and 7s and City of Vienna 6s.

In the domestic list active issues yielding a point or so included Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Southern Railway 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Running counter to the trend for modest gains were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American Typefounders convertible 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s Illinois Central 5s Chicago St. Louis & New Orleans 5s and Missouri-Illinois 5s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but continued lower with maximum losses of 10-32ds of a point at the beginning of the final hour.

Optimism over business and the election results was still predominant in the financial sector, although the cloudier European picture, including the latest German racial upheaval, apparently caused some recurrence of nervousness in boardrooms.

Prominent share losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Westinghouse, General Electric, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, American Can, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil of N. J.

A lower drift in the curb was displayed by Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Aluminum Co., and American Cyanamid "B." Resistant were International Petroleum, Pan American Airways, and Pantepec Oil.

Roper Asks Business Shift From Brake To the Accelerator

HOUSTON (AP)—Business leaders should take their feet off the brake and put them on the accelerator, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper said as the Nation's Business Advisory Council went into its regular monthly meeting.

Optimistic over the outlook for business, the Secretary said the council would study the cotton and oil business.

"The need now is for business leadership to shift from the brake to the accelerator," he said. "Greater progress for all can be translated into reality only in proportion to the amount of courage and foresight that is directed to existing opportunities.

"Significant of the soundness of our economic system is the success that resulted from the recent period of taking hold under difficulties that included foreign war tension.

"There is enough constructive work at hand to gainfully employ all willing workers for a long time to come," he said.

Opportunities inviting the flow of billions of dollars of new capital, with the resulting employment of millions of workers are present today, Mr. Roper said, in the fields of housing, highway building, railroad and utility development and the modernization of the industrial structure.

Corn, Wheat Prices Rally in Chicago

CHICAGO—Nov. 14 (AP)—Indications that a moderate amount of United States corn afloat has been sold abroad helped put a little backbone into corn prices late today.

Wheat rallied slightly, influenced by corn. Decrease of 1,108,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible total was also a factor.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ¼ cent off to ⅛ up compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 48¼-⅜, May 51 ⅝-¾, wheat at ¼ decline to ⅛ advance, Dec. 63 ⅞-¾, May 66-65⅞, and oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Setbacks were recorded in practically all sections of the stock market today, although there was a fair demand for iron, steel, and aviation issues. German bonds were marked down sharply in the foreign bond section, and British gilt-edged securities were heavy. Industrials moved irregularly and the oil, mining, and railroad groups remained quiet.

Paris: The bourse closed with a steady tone today, French rentes gaining 125 to 260 centimes. Bank of France moved up more than 500 francs while international shares were generally lower. Suez Canal lost 485 francs and Royal Dutch was slightly down.

Liverpool: Trading was quiet in cotton futures today and final quotations were unchanged to 2 points higher. Hedging was absorbed by trade and local buying.

Wheat futures rallied in late dealings on reports of rains in Argentina and closed ¼d lower to ⅝d up. Prices were lower early due to small milling demand and liberal world shipments.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	60¼	60	60¼	Nov 12
123⅜	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.30e)	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	2	23½	23	23	— ¼
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
45	23	Air Reduction (1a)	14	67½	66	66	—1⅞
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	241	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany-pf xw	15	14¾	14	14	— ¼
17⅛	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	71	18¾	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	8	15	14½	15	+1
20	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	14	21½	19½	20½	+ ½
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	58	28½	27⅝	27⅝	—2⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	193	188	188	— ¾
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅓e)	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Stores	62	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	Nov 12
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	35	52⅞	51⅛	51⅜	—1⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19¾	19	19½	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 10
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	71⅞	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
25½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	2	25	24½	24½	—1
23⅛	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	22	20⅞	20	20	—1
14⅜	8¾	Am Bosch	85	8¼	7¼	8	+ ⅝
52	22¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	5	51¾	50⅛	50¼	—1¾
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	100½	99	99	—2
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	— ⅛
34⅜	13⅝	Am Car & Fdy	13	32¾	31¾	32⅜	—1⅜
57¾	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½ge)	1	55	55	55	—1½
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	18	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
110¾	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+1⅜
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	124	123½	124	Nov 9
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	14	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+1⅛
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	75	15	14	14⅜	+ ⅝
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	18	4¼	4	4	— ¼
20½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	7	20½	20	20	— ½
12¾	5⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
14⅞	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	4	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	76	5½	5	5½	+ ⅝
44½	30¾	Am Hi & L pf	4	34⅜	33½	34⅜	+ 2⅜
2¼	1¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	Nov 10
20¼	13¾	Am Ice	1	14½	14½	14½	Nov 12
8¾	4½	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Nov 12
29⅝	12⅜	Am International	9	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
79	44	Am Locomotive	19	29⅛	28	28	—1⅜
17⅜	10	Am Locomot pf	2	77½	77	77½	—1½
51¼	28	Am M & Fdy (.80)	320	16⅜	14¾	16	+1⅛
45	23	Am M & Met	41	51¼	43¼	47⅜	+ ¾
120	99½	Am Metal (¾e)	7	42⅜	41½	41½	—2¾
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
47⅜	19	Am Pow & Lt	27	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	4	46⅛	46	46	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(2½ke)	5	39½	38¼	38¼	—1¾
24½	13⅛	Am Rad & St S	97	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	91	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
20⅞	14¾	Am Roll M pf	6	77	77	77	— ½
23½	7⅜	Am S Razor (1.60)	31	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
583⅛	28⅛	Am Seating	9	22¾	21½	22½	+ ¾
137	103	Am Smelt&R (2¼e)	43	57⅛	56	56	—2
61	45¾	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	136	136	136	Nov 9
38	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stl Fdrs	35	37¼	36½	36½	—1¼
19	12	Am Stores	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	103⅛	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅝
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20½	20⅜	20½	Nov 9
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	45	150	149½	149⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	87½	87	87	
151¼	130	Am Tob B (5)	17	90¾	89¼	89¼	—1¾
87¾	37⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 9
16⅛	6	Am Type Fdrs	92	9½	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅝
91	68	Am Wat Wks	62	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¾
45	23⅜	Am Woolen	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
9⅝	4⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	43	42½	42½	—2½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	33	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	21	Anaconda	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	179	37¼	36⅛	36¼	—2
21⅞	10¼	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	1	64	64	64	+1
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	16	16	16	— ¼
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 9
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	103¼	103	103	
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	38	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
31	28¼	Arm Ill pf	1	49½	49½	49½	—1
52¾	24¼	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
13	5½	Armstrong Cork	27	53¼	52	52½	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
12⅜	4	Artloom Corp	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
70	62	Assd Dry Goods	23	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
73½	56	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Nov 12
39½	27	Assd DG 2pf	2	65½	65½	65½	Nov 9
44⅞	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	1	39	39	39	Nov 10
72	40	Atch T & S F	58	43¾	41¾	42⅛	—2¼
29⅞	14	Atch T & S F pf	8	68	67½	68	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	10	28¾	28	28	—1⅜
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	Nov 4
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	108½	108½	108½	Nov 12
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
67½	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	5	46	46	46	—1⅞
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	3	68	67¾	68	+ ½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	7½	7½	7½	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	10	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛

B

15⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	48	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
13	6	Balt & Ohio	29	6⅞	6	6	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
37	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
14	5	Barker Bros	3	13½	13½	13½	Nov 12
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	19	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
20¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.55⅛e)	21	21	20⅝	20¾	
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	5	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	4½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	5	115	115	115	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8¾	Bendix Aviation	39	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅝
19⅜	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¾e)	3	19⅛	19	19	Nov 12
55½	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	15	56	55	55	— ½
77⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	178	76⅛	75	75	—2⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
116¾	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	114¼	114	114	— ⅞
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	3	24⅛	23½	23½	— ½
19¾	10⅞	Blaw-Knox	40	19½	18¾	18⅝	—1⅛
45½	19	Boeing Airplane	152	29½	28⅛	28⅜	
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	30	29	29	—1
14¾	9	Bond Stores	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	Nov 12
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	41	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	15	34½	33½	33½	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1
28	14	Bo ton Rold Bear	9	28	27½	27½	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	28	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
17¾	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1½ge)	21	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
40¼	29	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	37½	37½	37½	Nov 10
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	*2	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	12¼	12	12	— ¼
17	10⅛	Bklyn Man Tr pf	4	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
21⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
27¾	14½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	13	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	421	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	99	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	6	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	7	37⅛	36	36	— ¾
16⅜	6¾	Burlng Mills (1)	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Busn Add Mach (½e)	27	19⅜	19	19	— ½
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	7	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	27	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	10	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	11	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
10⅝	5¼	Calumet & Hec	16	9⅜	8¾	9	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	5	19¼	18¾	18⅝	— ½
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (1¼e)	46	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¼
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	32	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36	35	35½	Nov 10
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	4	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
22½	12⅝	Carpenter Sti (.30e)	4	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
107½	62¼	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
58	39⅝	Case (J I) Co (8e)	5	97	95	95	—2
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Nov 10
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	55	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—1
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16⅛	14⅛	Celotex Corp (new)	10	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	20	5½	5	5	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Nov 12
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	52⅜	51	51⅜	—1⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	17	11¾	11½	11⅝	
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	10	33	32	32	—1
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	1	11	11	11	
49	30	Ches & Oh pf (4)	51	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
48⅛	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	88⅛	87	88¼	Nov 12
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	12	44	42⅜	43⅝	+ ⅝
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Nov 3
1⅝	⅜	Chi & N West	2	3¼	3	3¼	Nov 9
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	21	1	⅞	1	
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Nov10
5⅝	2⅛	Chi Grt W pf	9	⅝	½	½	
15⅞	8⅝	Chi Mail Or	5	3⅝	3½	⅜	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	5	½	½	½	+ ⅛
19	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
39½	22	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	17	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
44⅜	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (4½)	3	39⅜	39½	39⅜	+1
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Nov 12
2½	⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
4	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Nov 12
2¾	⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	2	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13⅝	3¼	Childs Co	79	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	108	66⅜	65⅛	65⅛	—2⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	13	10¼	10	10¼	
5½	2	City Stores	7	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1¼e)	2	25	24½	24½	—1½
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	7	30½	30	30	
40⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	30	38	37	37	
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabody(.50e)	1	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	— ⅛
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Nov 12
17	7½	Colgate-Palm P(⅛a)	16	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
103½	78	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Nov 10
39¾	13¼	Collins & Alk (1¼e)	12	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ¾
23½	9½	Col Puel & Iron	9	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	8	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Colum B'cast B(.90e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
9⅞	5½	Colum G & E	90	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	78¼	78	78	—1
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½e%f)	11	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ¾
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Nov 10
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	95	95	95	
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	23	59⅜	58½	59	— ¼
107½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	25	63½	62½	62½	—1¼
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	Nov 12
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	50	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	166	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	7	52	50½	50½	—2½
28	22⅜	Com'with Edis (1.60)	28	27⅜	27¼	27⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	3	28¼	28	28	— ½
8¾	6	Congreas Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	
22¼	10½	Consol Aircr	46	21⅞	21	21⅛	
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
34⅛	17	Cons Edison (2)	78	33¼	32⅝	32¾	—1
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	103⅞	103½	103½	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	Con Film In pf (⅜k)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
7⅜	2⅛	Cons Laundries	7	7⅛	6¾	7	
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	40	9⅛	9	9	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 12
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	19	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	6	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Nov 3
17⅜	9¾	Container Corp	13	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	9	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
103½	65½	Cont Bak B	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
49	36½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Nov 12
116	107	Cont Can (2e)	13	41¾	41⅛	41¼	— ⅛
117⅜	6	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	116	115½	115½	Nov 9
36½	21¼	Cont Diam Fib	6	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
7⅝	⅜	Cont Ins (1.80a)	6	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	21¼	Cont Motors	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
70¾	53	Cont Oil Del (1)	15	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ¼
29⅛	10	Cont Steel	7	28⅝	27	27	—1⅞
42½	19	Corn Products (3)	1	66½	66½	66½	— ⅞
176	162	Corn Products pf(7)	1	176	176	176	
59⅜	23¼	Coty Inc	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
11⅞	8	Crane Co	38	41	39¾	40	— ⅜
29½	21⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	Nov 12

Commerce and Finance

• Steel Demand Again Pushes Operations to New High for Year •

Business and Industry

U.S. Goods Sold Russia This Year Total $75,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russian purchases of United States goods in this fifth year of American recognition of the Soviet Government are expected officially to reach $75,000,000, compared with $8,887,000 in 1933, when President Roosevelt and Foreign Commissar Litvinoff negotiated the accord.

With Russian buying here approaching the peak level of 1930, when American goods worth $114,399,000 were taken, the United States is back in No. 1 position for the Soviet foreign trade. Germany has fallen, meanwhile, to a poor third in the Russian trade standings.

Building Up Arms

Some trade and diplomatic officials here are inclined to think that the skyrocketing American sales to Russia are attributable not so much to good will growing out of recognition as to the mounting strain of Bolshevist-Nazi relations, the fear of war, and the great European arms race in which Germany and the Soviet Union are leaders. The Soviets recently established an export corporation in New York to deal solely with armament orders.

The Soviet Union has greatly curtailed the purchase of goods from Germany, and recently has experienced difficulty in placing orders in Great Britain, whose industry is absorbed in its own great rearmament program. Orders have been shifted to the United States.

American sales to the Soviets in the first nine months of 1938 totaled $55,200,000, shipments having been made up to that time at a rate of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, monthly.

This pace was expected by experts here to continue through the remainder of 1938 and for months thereafter, on the basis of orders already placed for future delivery. During 1937, Soviet purchases ranged between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 monthly. American exports to Russia increased substantially last November and December and have mounted steadily since.

The bulk of the purchases consisted of finished manufactures and semi-manufactures, much of it aircraft and parts, metal working machinery, oil well and refinery machinery and radio television equipment.

Desires Equipment

Soviet purchases of American armament thus far have not been large, excepting airplanes. An effort was made in 1937 to purchase equipment for two battleships, but the deal was not negotiated after it received publicity. It was understood later the Soviets were desirous of purchasing armor plate and the equipment for making armor plate, but it is not known whether any progress was made in this direction.

The Soviet manufacturing trusts prefer, when possible, to buy machinery for making needed equipment. During the first years of the Soviets' first and second five-year plans, the Russians bought millions of dollars worth of American tractors and automobiles; trade in these articles now is negligible.

Soviet sales to this country have declined from $22,415,000 in the first nine months of 1937 to $19,140,000 in the corresponding period of 1938.

American recognition of the Soviet Government dates from November 16, 1933.

Gold Imports Make Record in October

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reported that gold imports in October jumped to a new record high of $562,381,561.

The sharp upswing in the flow of gold reflected the pancky flight of capital from Europe occasioned by war threats.

Much of the gold which fled the Continent during October had been consigned for shipment during the height of the September crisis.

The new high total compared with $520,907,282 imported during September, and $90,708,895 in October, 1937.

The weekly statement on gold movements indicated, however, that the influx of the yellow metal had abated. In the week ended Nov. 4 gold imports totaled $59,327,271, compared with $134,420,403 in the preceding week.

Silver imports in October totaled $25,072,061, compared with $24,097,501 in September and $5,700,890 in October last year.

Record Pear Production Estimated for the U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A record production of pears in the United States was seen in an estimate of 31,610,000 bushels forecast for this year's crop.

The figure was set by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and compares with a production of 29,548,000 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year average of 24,326,000 bushels from 1927 to 1936.

Harvest of winter pears was found completed under favorable weather conditions in practically all the main producing areas. Conditions on Nov. 1 indicated a slightly larger crop in the Pacific Northwest than was estimated a month ago, but this increase was expected to be offset by decreased prospects in some of the eastern and central states.

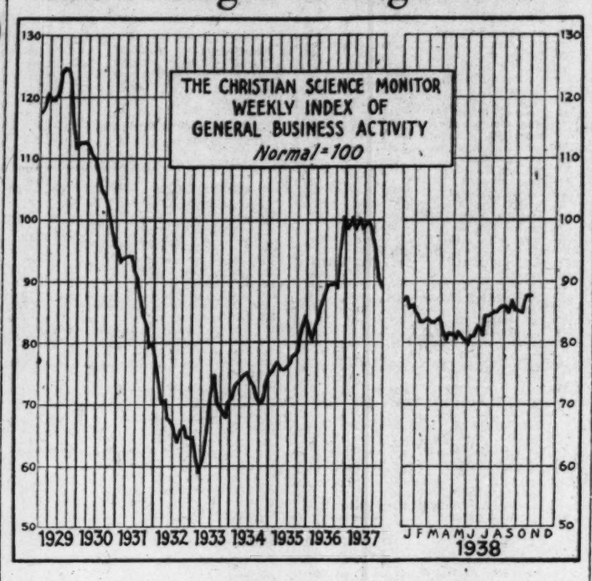
Considerable quantities of pears were allowed to remain unharvested in New York, California, and the Pacific Northwest because of low prices.

The estimated yield for 1938 by the principal pear-producing states, in bushels, included Virginia, 324,000; North Carolina, 364,000; Georgia, 404,000; Alabama, 383,000; Mississippi, 462,000.

Cottonseed Oil Use Up

NEW YORK—Cottonseed oil consumption during October totaled 281,028 barrels, against 261,879 in September and 487,837 (revised) for October, 1937.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Slight Change in Week



Easing off slightly from the year's high, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity registered 87.6 (prel.) on Nov. 5, as against 87.7 on Oct. 29. This compares with 92.0 on Nov. 6, 1937.

The movements of the components were reversed during the week. Whereas in the preceding week, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production made gains while bank debits dropped off, in the week ended Nov. 5, carloadings and electricity output slumped off and bank debits outside New York City showed a substantial advance.

Retail trade activity slumped off during the week as a result of the holidays making comparisons unfavorable with the corresponding holidays of last year. Reports of department store trade indicated some gains over last year, owing to sales of specialties, but unseasonal weather acted as a retarding factor in most districts.

The drop in miscellaneous carloadings was greater than seasonal, lowering the index to a level under that of the preceding three weeks. Power output dropped off contrary to seasonal and trend expectations. Bank debits, on the other hand, exceeded expectations for a first-of-the-month advance and on an adjusted basis reached the highest level since the first part of August and the third highest this year.

Steel ingot operations were advanced further during the past week, the rate jumping four points to a level of 61½ per cent of capacity, a new high for the year to date, and above the level of last year. Automobile output likewise made a further gain exceeding production for the corresponding week of 1937. While a large share of the activity in the steel industry is directly attributable to the demand from the automobile industry, the steel rate is expected to be maintained around current levels for the remainder of the year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 5,* 1938	Oct. 29, 1938	Nov. 6, 1937
Combined index	87.6	87.7	92.0
Bk debits outside NYC	86.3	83.6	87.2
Elec power production	92.1	96.2	97.1
Misc carloadings	79.8	80.8	86.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The market leaped last week out of its four weeks' trading range even before the voting started. Somebody must have guessed the voting results ahead, or else the market was in a technical position to go places anyway, or the increase in steel operations to 61 per cent announced Monday was just too much for the bears to stand; for last week's bull market, one of the greatest upsurges in a year of great upsurges, began before the curtain rang up on the Republican victories.

After the news was out, the first hour of trading on Wednesday morning was the heaviest single hour since Sept. 27, when war fears were suddenly dissipated by the Munich pact news. Wednesday's full day's trading was the biggest in almost 13 months, since Oct. 21, 1937. Trading in the bond market, which also rose, was the heaviest since July 7. Turnover of gray goods in Worth Street of 7,000,000 yards was the heaviest for any day in several months. And from Monday's opening until Thursday noon, every hour of trading showed an advance in the averages.

Elections a Surprise

The elections were a real surprise to the Street. Expectations had been about the same as those of the President, that the Republicans would take about 60 seats. And the more traders thought over the news the more impressed they were. It seemed like the turn of the tide; it seemed to mean that in 1940 the Republicans would be even stronger and might even elect a President.

For the near-term it is not taken to foreshadow that the anti-business legislation of recent years will be rescinded. But the thought is that at least business confidence will be less subject to the shock of surprise "must" legislation sprung from the White House and jammed through Congress by patronage threats.

On Thursday the market began to speculate on the possibility that the Administration might become vindictive over its losses. The President's statements at his Friday press conference seemed to put these fears asleep, to judge by Saturday's continuance of the rise.

The fear that a Republican victory would put an early end to pump-priming seems to have been abandoned. Rather is it expected that Congress will want to handle the funds itself. There is a chance, it is thought, that the pre-election outlays on WPA will begin to dwindle, but actual employment in private business is increasing fast enough to offset.

Business News Bullish

The election came on top of favorable business news. Steel operations are rising as fast as at any time since June, perhaps faster. They jumped last week from 56.8 per cent to 61 per cent. They will jump this wek probably two points more. The trade is now talking 70 per cent.

Everybody is now in the black. The $7.00 cut in tinplate was bullish, if anything, because can makers have held off buying, and tinplate operations have been down round 25 per cent. Now they can start too, and add their bit to the rise. Heavy melting scrap steel jumped 50 cents to $15.50, bringing it back to the high since the rise started in June.

Carloadings, it is true, were more than seasonally down, but that was because of the warm weather which held back coal shipments. Electric power output for the country has now passed 1937. The building industry continues to turn in figures running around 100 per cent ahead of last year, and with the improved political outlook, a rise in the lagging figure of industrial construction is expected.

The automobile show brought the biggest first day's attendance since 1929. Motor output rose to 86,300 cars last week, making the eighth successive rise.

The utilities are expected to benefit by the Administration's set-back, since their fortunes are now largely political, and directly the inverse of those of the New Deal.

Industry Still Expanding

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production rose in October to 95, from 90 in September. The sharpness of the summer rise is thus continued.

Monthly copper figures released by the Copper Institute Saturday morning showed the expected further reduction in inventories during October. World inventories of refined copper were down about 25,000 tons, and of combined blister and refined down about 14,000, of which reduction about 13,000 was effected in this country.

Airplane stocks continued to share in the rise, despite their spectacular climb since August. The Baker report calls for the expansion of our air force to about 2,300 planes, which calls for 500 more, but some people say this report is obsolete and we have to go to 7,000 fighting planes.

New corporate issues were nil but a revival of the market is expected soon. The Canadian issue of $40,000,000 of 30-year 3's is expected to come out at about 99. The Treasury is expected to hit on a 2½ per cent coupon with a 1954 maturity in the offering slated for Dec. 15 to retire the March 15 maturity. Money in circulation is now round the March, 1933, bank moratorium peak; some attribute it not only to European hoarding but to WPA relief outlays, which have never been higher than today.

N. Y. Factory Employment 10 P. C. Above Year Ago

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—October employment and pay rolls in New York State factories increased 10 per cent over the like month last year, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller reported.

Factory employment rose only four tenths of 1 per cent from September to October this year, however, and pay rolls dropped 2 per cent.

Largest increase in employment was found in the automotive and airplane industry, where 18.4 per cent more jobs were provided. Smaller rises were noted by knit goods mills, textile factories, and carpet concerns.

Telephone's Income Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today September net operating income of $913,945, compared with $1,217,060 in September last year. These figures, the company explained, comprise operating activities only and are computed after taxes but before interest and other revenues received, including dividends from subsidiaries.

October a Better Month for Chain Store Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of October chain store sales showed a continued smaller decline than for the year to date, according to a compilation by Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains reported an aggregate October volume of $274,452,161, a decrease of $15,260,221, or 5.25 per cent from the same month a year ago. For the ten months ending October 31st, these chains had sales totaling $2,271,339,525. This compares with sales of $2,419,308,193, a drop of $147,968,668, or 6.1 per cent from the same period last year.

The 1938 figures above, however, compare favorably with October, 1936, when the sales volume of the same chains was $275,985,314 for October, and $2,148,969,025 for the same 10 months' period in 1936; and again in 1935, when the chains reported a sales volume of $236,683,201 for the month of October, and $1,963,649,887 for the ten months' period in that year.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for October and for the ten months arranged in groups:

	Oct., 1938	Oct., 1937	Per Cent Change
Mail order	$106,106,893	$114,427,367	—7.3
Variety	97,250,304	101,599,142	—4.3
Grocery	52,661,131	54,899,949	—4.07
Drug	8,585,427	8,504,847	+0.95
Shoe	5,451,805	5,507,931	—1.0
Apparel	4,397,601	4,773,346	—7.5
	$274,452,161	$289,712,382	—5.25
	10 Mo., '38	10 Mo., '37	Per Cent Change
Mail Order	$772,817,510	$832,512,625	—7.2
Variety	784,527,486	830,951,982	—5.5
Grocery	545,718,313	580,201,671	—5.9
Drug	79,142,077	80,887,808	—2.16
Shoe	49,818,566	52,049,191	—4.3
Apparel	39,315,573	42,704,916	—7.9
	$2,271,339,525	$2,419,308,193	—6.1

While the trend in sales volume did not show a marked improvement over the preceding month in some of the divisions, there was a decided upward turn in others. The unseasonally warm weather most of last month undoubtedly was a substantial factor in keeping the sales volume at its present level. Retail trade in New England especially was still suffering from the effects of the hurricane, and transportation difficulties.

Canada Lists Firms Taking $40,000,000 30-Year Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An amendment to its registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 has been filed by the Dominion of Canada covering $40,000,000 of 30-year 3 per cent bonds, due on Nov. 15, 1968, naming 55 underwriters. The prospectus was dated Nov. 17, the probable date of the offering.

The price the public and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be set forth in another amendment.

The underwriters and the amount taken by each follow:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., $5,000,000.
First Boston Corporation, $3,650,000.
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and Smith, Barney & Co., $2,650,000 each.
Dillon Read & Co., $1,600,000.
A. E. Ames & Co., Inc., Dominion Securities Corporation, and Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc., $1,200,000 each.
Blyth & Co., Inc., $1,000,000.
Bonbright & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kidder Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Lehman Brothers; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., Toronto, and Mellon Securities Corporation, $800,000 each.
White, Weld & Co., $700,000.
Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Clark, Dodge & Co., Dominick & Dominick, and Glore, Forgan & Co., $600,000 each.
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.; Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $500,000 each.
Hayden, Stone & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, W. E. Hutton & Co., P. S. Moseley & Co., Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., Montreal; Union Securities Corporation, $450,000 each.
Estabrook & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., $50,000 each.
R. L. Day & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Shields & Co. $300,000 each.
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Blair, Bonner & Co., Alex Brown & Sons, Central Republic Company, E. W. Clark & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Graham, Parsons & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Miller & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Otis & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Securities Company of Milwaukee, Starkweather & Co., Wells-Dickey Company, Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, inc., and Dean Witter & Co., $250,000 each.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be used to retire $40,000,000 of Canadian Government three-year 2 per cent notes, due on Jan. 1, 1939, payable in New York.

Much of Britain's Shipping Laid Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Simultaneously with the report from Lloyd's Register of Shipping of the fall in the amount of tonnage under construction, comes that of the big increase in British vessels laid up. On October 1 there were 232 vessels of 455,607 tons laid up at ports in Great Britain and Ireland. This is an increase of 123,663 tons compared with July 1.

Much of the shipping during the last few months has been unprofitably employed and many of these vessels are now laid up. It is this situation, added to the high prices asked for building, which prevents owners from placing orders for new tonnage.

Stocks of Refined Copper Off Further in October

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic and foreign stocks of refined copper declined further during October, trade sources reported.

Domestic refined supplies of the red metal at the end of October totaled 267,299 tons, a decrease of 25,781 from 293,080 at the end of September. Foreign stocks fell to 157,412 tons from 164,374 at the end of the preceding month, a decrease of 6,962 tons. World copper stocks decreased 32,473 tons during October to 424,711.

World blister stocks, however, were up 17,852 tons, making a net drop of 14,891 tons in combined blister and refined supplies.

Urban Home Building Up 18 P. C. 9 Months

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Department of Labor reported that construction of new dwelling units in urban areas increased about 18 per cent in the first nine months of this year compared with 1937.

The increase, amounting to about 30,000 units, was almost entirely confined to the third quarter of the year, Secretary Perkins said. This year's construction totaled 197,433 units.

In another report on building activity, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said that work was begun on almost twice as many new homes in September as in the same month of last year and that foreclosures on city and town property dropped sharply, compared to the corresponding month of 1937.

U.S. Not Selling Wheat to Brazil By Aid of Subsidy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Hull declared the United States Government was making no attempt at this time to sell wheat by means of an export subsidy in Brazil, a market normally supplied by Argentina.

His statement, made at a press conference, was supported at the Agricultural Department.

However, officials at the latter Department declared they would not deny Brazilian buyers advantages of the general wheat export subsidy program which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace inaugurated in August.

Mr. Hull's statement followed representations made here this week by the Argentine Government, which became alarmed at reports this country was attempting to invade markets Argentina considers her own.

The reports circulated after Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo., grain exporter, arrived in Rio Janeiro this week to explore grain marketing possibilities in Brazil.

Agriculture Department officials said that, should Mr. Theis or any other exporter arrange for sale of Brazil or any other country at prices within range of the subsidy program, they would have no other course than to deal with him.

"It would be unfair to offer buyers in one country advantages of the wheat subsidy and deny it to those of another," said Jesse W. Tapp, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Governmental agency which is buying surplus American wheat and selling it to exporters at prices that enable them to meet world competition.

Mr. Tapp insisted Mr. Theis was acting in a private capacity.

Secretary Hull said that a common understanding had been reached, but did not elaborate.

There was speculation in some circles that Mr. Hull's conferences with Brazilian officials might result in greater co-operation among the world's leading exporting nations on the surplus wheat problem. Secretary Wallace has suggested an international agreement that would assure each nation its "fair" share of world markets.

Commodity Price Upturn Expected

Commodity prices as a whole have failed to show any sustained upswing, although industrial activity has recorded a 25 per cent gain since May, says the United Business Service, Boston.

In the initial stages of business recovery, the first call for goods is normally satisfied out of inventories. Furthermore, as demand broadens, prices often encounter new pressure from increased competition among sellers. This phase of the price cycle appears to be drawing to a close. A healthier relationship between supply and demand continues to develop, and the stability that is now in evidence in general commodity markets suggests that the next major move will be upward.

The spread between farm and industrial commodities is narrowing, and the same trend is evident in the case of raw and finished goods. It is not unlikely that speculative forward buying will expand before long to stimulate commodity markets further.

Says Armour & Co. Figures Indicate $1,500,000 Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—R. H. Cabell, President of Armour and Company, said preliminary figures of the company's fiscal year ended Oct. 29 indicated a loss of about $1,500,000.

The company, he said, sustained losses during the first half of its fiscal year due to declining markets, but these were partly offset when general business conditions improved.

"The new fiscal year," Mr. Cabell said, "has started out better. There has been a substantial increase in livestock coming to market; general business conditions are improving and the outlook for an increase in employment and purchasing power is encouraging."

Mr. Cabell said the company's final and audited report would be issued late in December or early in January.

Rail Rehearing Denied

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied petitions of protective committees of preferred and common stockholders of the Chicago, Great Western Railroad company asking a rehearing on the road's reorganization plan. The commission approved a final plan Aug. 4.

Steel Operations Rise 4 Points To 61½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—A further increase in orders along with a definite increase in business pushed steel operations in the United States up 4 points to 61½ per cent of mill capacity, says the magazine Steel.

At Pittsburgh, operations rose 3 points to 48 per cent, Chicago was up 1.5 points to 58 per cent and Youngstown rose 3 points to 66 per cent.

Other districts to raise schedules included Wheeling, up 5 points to 64 per cent; New England, up 1 point to 72 per cent; and St. Louis, up 6 points to 51.5 per cent. Unchanged areas were eastern Pennsylvania at 35 per cent, Cleveland at 77, Birmingham at 68, Cincinnati at 75 and Detroit at 82. Buffalo output dropped 2 points to 49 per cent.

New High for Year

"While the latest gain in operations to 61.5 per cent," says the survey, "a new peak for the year to date, largely is the result of expanding automotive needs and efforts of flat-rolled steel producers to work off heavy backlogs, demand from other consumers and for other products still is tending upward. Nevertheless, some leveling off in steelmaking is believed due, following the 10-point spurt of the last three weeks.

"Sheet and strip mills are in a good position to maintain active operations the remainder of the year. With deliveries lengthening, buyers who failed to anticipate their requirements during the recent period of price weakness have entered the market with a surprisingly large amount of new business.

"To what extent previous forward buying will affect production at some later date will be determined by the rate of consumption the next 60 days, but since producers have indicated all low-price tonnage must be shipped before the end of the year, the near-term operating outlook is favorable. Backlogs and activity in products other than sheets and strip are relatively lighter, with buying largely for early needs but with additional improvement noted in orders and shipments to date this month.

Tin Plate Price Cut

"Tin plate demand will be stimulated by the reduction of $7 a ton in this commodity, effective immediately for shipment through the first quarter of next year.

"Steel demand remains unbalanced in view of the rapid ascendency in importance of automotive tonnage. Last week, motorcar assemblies reached a new 1938 high of 86,300 units, a gain of 6,270 over the week before and nearly 1,000 ahead of the corresponding 1937 period. This is the first time this year automobile production has topped the level a year ago."

Scrap prices continue strong in most districts, with the steelworks composite holding at $14.29. The tin plate reduction lowers the finished steel composite 70 cents to $56.50 and the iron and steel composite 27 cents to $36.29.

Tennessee Utility Faces Court Fines

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The State Utilities Commission, charging the Tennessee Electric Power Company had extended "undue preferences and advantages" to the Chattanooga Free Press and the Chattanooga Home Stores, ordered the utility to "show cause" why it should not be subjected to penal court fines aggregating a maximum of $917,000.

The commission's order came on the heels of a congressional committee's investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority and private utilities, one phase of which committee counsel Francis Biddle said had as its purpose "to show that the Tennessee Electric has been subsidizing the Free Press."

Roy McDonald was identified in the investigation as publisher of the Free Press, a daily paper, and also as President of the Home Stores.

The commission, in citing the utility to appear Nov. 28, listed in a 250-page order what it said were 917 "discriminatory acts" involving "undue preferences and advantages" for the Free Press and the Home Stores. The commission identified the "discriminatory acts" as rebates, indefinite extension of credit, and what it said were other means of making payments into the newspaper treasury.

Hits 'New Economics'

William A. Irwin

Assistant Educational Director, American Institute of Banking, speaker before the American Bankers Association Convening at Houston, Texas.

Coal Commission Hears Marketing, Price Problems

CHICAGO (AP) — Representatives of nearly 4000 coal producers in nine states have started placing their price and marketing problems before the National Bituminous Coal Commission.

Five members of the Commission, headed by Chairman Percy Tetlow, of Columbus, Ohio, opened a 10-day hearing at which evidence will be submitted for the eventual fixing of minimum prices for the bituminous coal industry.

The Commission also will hear testimony upon which to base marketing rules and regulations designed to prohibit unfair trade practices in the industry and determine the relative values of the various kinds, qualities, and sizes of bituminous coal produced in the mid-continental fields.

Representatives of the Bituminous Coal Producers Boards, whose territories include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Western Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, are scheduled to appear as witnesses.

Similar hearings have already been held on the eastern coal fields and the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast fields.

Chairman Tetlow said each board would propose prices to reflect relative values of coals in its district. He added that the price relationships, or the relative values of coals, to be determined by the Commission from the evidence, will comprise the basis for "co-ordinating" the prices between the various districts.

"Nearly every problem of the producer will be aired at this meeting," the Chairman said.

"In order to arrive at a fair price scale," he said, "the Commission has found that it will be necessary to eliminate the present hazards of mining which indirectly affect the cost to the consumer. Accidents, explosions places a 20 per cent added cost on every ton of bituminous coal mined. Last year the total tonnage was 450,000,000."

Mr. Tetlow said the Commission planned to call a conference of producers, and representatives of state mining departments and the U. S. Bureau of Mines for the purpose of setting up a national safety council which would study mining hazards and bring about their elimination."

"Incidentally," he said, "this is going to create a big market for mining machinery and equipment."

Besides Mr. Tetlow, members of the Commission scheduled to attend the hearing are John C. Lewis, Des Moines, Iowa; Walter L. Maloney, Kansas City; C. E. Smith, Fairmont, W. Va., and Pleas C. Greenlee, Indianapolis, Ind.

Germany's Beet Sugar Crop

NEW YORK—Germany's 1938-39 beet sugar crop, harvesting of which is now under way, is expected to approximate 2,000,000 metric tons, raw value, according to advices received by Lamborn & Company. Last year's production totaled 2,214,000 tons and was the largest in seven years or since 1930-31 when the crop totaled 2,529,000 tons.

Bankers View Election Results As Encouraging

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 14 (AP)—American bankers, predicting Republican gains in last week's election will bolster confidence of the nation's business leaders, assembled today for their annual convention, which will open formally tomorrow.

William A. Irwin, assistant educational director of the American Institute of Banking, pot-shotted the New Deal with the assertion "It is time for the bankers from Main Street to Wall Street to work together for a return of economic sanity."

Picturing the world, economically, in a turmoil, he said:

"Under the influence of the new economic philosophy we have achieved for nearly all countries, including our own, the worst financial mess in history, with the threat of inflation, bankruptcy, or repudiation staring us in the face."

All nations, he said, must pay or repudiate their debts.

"In the one case," he said, "it will mean crushing taxation and probably also a crushing capital levy; in the other it will mean suffering for everybody, the poor included. But the advocates of the new economics go gaily on their way."

Mr. Irwin said the growth of bureaucracy in government is appalling.

"Anyone can see," he said, "what this has meant in our own land; other lands are similarly situated. Government, which should be the servant of the people, is becoming their master, and is eating their substance for the support of its employees as well as for ill-administered schemes alleged to be for social amelioration and ill-conceived schemes for the regulation of economic activity."

Orval W. Adams of Salt Lake City, president of the A. B. A., said results of the general election showed "checks and balances are on the way back, and personal government is on the way out."

In that epigram, the A. B. A. leader summed up the sentiment of many bankers here for the convention.

Mr. Adams said Republican gains would stimulate capital and industry and would result in less competition between government and business. He was emphatic in his censure of those phases of "Government competition which have resulted in reduced interest rates." These rates, Mr. Adams said, "are abnormally low and out of line of reason and are the result of a mismanaged money system."

"By intruding into business and floating an enormous amount of its own bonds, the Government has managed money rates to an abnormally low level," he asserted. "The victims, in the last analysis, are the saving depositors and the holders of life insurance policies, who are, after all, the forgotten people. The penalty imposed upon those people is an invisible income tax which I think penalizes them to the extent of from $500,000,000 to $800,000,000 annually."

Insurance Concerns Get Utility Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of $34,000,000 in first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds by Commonwealth Edison Co., now in registration with the SEC, will be offered privately to a group of six life insurance companies rather than publicly, it was learned.

The offering is in addition to one of between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000 convertible debentures to go to stockholders.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS
NOVEMBER 15
Deposits received by mail

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Investment Basis For Recovery Is Urged in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a report by a committee on debt adjustment, the Twentieth Century Fund advocated the future encouragement of direct ownership as opposed to the current economic practice of "debt financing" in the United States.

The committee's report generally maintain that for a durable recovery means must be found to make equity investment more attractive to investors.

Many of the basic weaknesses of the nation's financial order, the report declared, spring from the character of the debt structure. Discussing debts and the course of the depression, the report holds that debt difficulties were not solely responsible for it, but that the weakness of the debt structure made it possible for the business decline to go to such unprecedented lengths.

Debtors Collapsed

"In the early depression years," the report said, "many over-extended debtors collapsed, impairing the position of the more conservative. As refinancing became more difficult, even solvent debtors became unable to carry out the artificial debt-maturity schedule and pay all debts as they came due. The resulting losses and disillusionments were among the main causes of the rush to hoard currency and of the catastrophic shrinkage of bank deposits, which marked the crushing deflation of 1931-33.

"The pressure of mortgage debts put an unfair proportion of depression losses on the shoulders of debtors and led to loss of property by foreclosure for large numbers. The resulting disorders and the feeling of insecurity they bred contributed, in turn, to further business decline. The failure of railway and utility rates to fall, which undoubtedly made the depression sharper, was largely due to the pressure of fixed debt obligations.

"The remaining weak spots in the debt structure—especially debts of railways and urban mortgages—have also checked recovery. Debt weaknesses thus had a baleful influence both on the down-swing and the up-swing."

Ten Recommendations

The committee in its report suggested 10 specific recommendations to ameliorate weaknesses of debt financing and to encourage direct ownership as follows:

1. The existing laws and administrative rules which favor debt financing by forcing insurance companies, savings banks and trustees to invest almost entirely in debts should be relaxed and perhaps eventually abolished. However, Lionberger Davis, chairman of the committee, dissented from this recommendation as applied to savings banks.

2. Further new and refunding issues of securities by the Federal, State and local governments should not carry exemption from income taxes.

3. The Federal and State governments and regulatory agencies should strive to discourage debt financing rather than to encourage it as they now do through income tax policy, regulation of utility rates and control of local government debts.

4. Plans for the repayment of debts should be related to the probable economic life and earning power of the underlying assets.

5. Appraisal of assets underlying debts should be made more systematic and objective.

6. The present situation does not warrant immediate removal of existing mortgage moratoria, but plans should be made for their gradual elimination by a tapering-off process, to begin as soon as business conditions improve enough to justify it.

7. The committee urges that further reform in the laws governing bankruptcy, corporate reorganization, etc., should aim to secure the conversion of debt into direct ownership and to increase the flexibility of debt contracts.

8. While the need of systematic information on the debt problem has been recognized by setting up a debt section in the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a great deal should still be done by the Federal Government and private agencies to improve available information on the debt problem.

9. Long-run policy should aim at the liquidation of the "temporary" Federal credit agencies—in particular of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, some of the Farm Credit Administration agencies and such mixed bodies as the Railroad Credit Corporation. Liquidation, however, should not in all cases begin yet, and most of these agencies will take five to twenty years to wind up. Pending liquidation, the action of these agencies and other government bodies affecting debt should be better co-ordinated.

10. The committee is emphatically of the opinion that while sounder debt policies can help to forestall depressions and ease crises, they cannot alone bring recovery.

Research director for the investigation was Dr. Albert J. Hart of the University of Chicago.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Hollinger, G. M.	5c	Dec.	2	Nov. 18
Pittsburgh C. & Iron, pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Reliance Ins. (Phila)	20c		Dec. 15	Nov. 25
	Final			
Safeway Stores	$1.25		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
	Increased			
Pitts. Plate Glass	$1.00		Dec. 28	Dec. 2
	Initial			
West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. cum. partic. pf.	$0.80			
	13c		Oct. 26	Oct. 17
	Regular			
Am Laundry M	20c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Cent Ill Lt pf	$1.50		Jan. 2	Dec 20
Dominion F. & Steel pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Falconbridge N Mines	7½c	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 8
Finance Co. of Am. "A&B"	$1.54		Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Do pf	83¾c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Golden Cycle Crp	$1.00		Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Hollinger, G M	50c		Dec. 2	Nov 18
Indianapolis W 5% pf.	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Pitts. Youngstown & Ash RR pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Reliance Ins (Phila.)	30c		Dec. 15	Nov. 25
Safeway Stores, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Univ Sal Commod	5c		Nov. 27	Nov. 19

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on November 10: Receipts, $10,610,640.29; expenditures, $15,833,856.96; net balance, $2,575,810,079.53; including $1,964,522,613.68 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $9,018,930.59. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,055,514,122.32; expenditures, $3,258,028,-221.87, including $1,040,050,616.52 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,202,514,099.55; gross debt, $38,515,390,-537.18, an increase of $24,951,942.50 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,101,595-474.90.

Electric Refrigerator Sales

NEW YORK—National Electrical Manufacturers Association reports household refrigeration sales to distributors and dealers by 17 companies in September totaled 72,956 units, of which 57,585 were domestic and 2,384 Canadian. This compares with total sales of 87,842 units in September, 1937, of which 76,905 were domestic and 2,113 Canadian. First nine months' sales aggregated 1,221,871 units, of which 1,045,-221 were domestic and 38,478 Canadian, against 2,116,612 units in first nine months last year, of which 1,954,886 units were domestic and 31,329 Canadian.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.9	105.9	105.9
4	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.28	106.27	106.28
3	3¼s '41	107.12	107.8	107.8
4	3⅜s '47-43	109.28	109.25	109.28
3	3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.17	109.17
4	4s '54-44	114.7	114.4	114.4
20	2½s '45	106.5	106.5	106.5
10	3s '48-46	108.5	108.5	108.5
6	4¼s '52-47	118.27	118.22	118.22
20	2½s '48	104.30	104.30	104.30
2	2½s '53-49	102.6	102.4	102.4
6	2½s ''52-50	102.8	102.8	102.8
15	2¾s '54-51	103.23	103.21	103.21
5	3s '55-51	106.25	106.21	106.21
25	2½s '60-55	104.7	104.2	104.2
2	2¾s '59-56	102.31	102.30	102.30
7	2¾s '63-58	102.17	102.15	102.15

Home Owners Loan

55	2¾s '49-39	102.13	102.12	102.12
20	2¼s '44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
1	3s '52-44	106.13	106.13	106.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '49	76	76	76
1	Alleghany 5s '50	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
74	Alleghany 5s '50 st	41⅜	40⅜	41
6	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Allis Chalm 4s '52	111	111	111
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	55½	55½	55½
4	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Am Int 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
13	Am T&T 3¼s '66	105¼	105	105
11	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105¼	105	105
10	Am T Fdr cv '50	116	115	116
4	Anaconda Cop4½s '50	106	105⅞	105⅞
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	33	33	33
10	AnnArbor 4s '95	36½	36½	36½
12	Arm Del 4s '57	98	97⅞	97⅞
10	Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
14	AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106¼	106½
4	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2	AT&SF 4s 1995 reg	92	92	92
7	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101¼	101⅜
15	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	106	106	106
3	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	A C Line 1st 4s '52	86⅝	86¼	86¼
20	ACL cv 4½s '52	70	70	70
3	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	36¾	36¾	36¾
12	B&O 1st 5s '48	51⅞	51	51⅞
13	B&O rfg 6s '95	22¼	22	22
28	B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21½	21½
18	B&O 5s '96PF	22¼	22⅛	22¼
6	B&O 5s 2000D	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
46	B&O cv 4½s '60	15½	14¾	14⅞
9	B&O 4s '48	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
3	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	44¼	44	44¼
12	B&O 5s S W '50	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜
3	B&O 4s T C '59	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
17	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
19	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100
19	Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	100	100
4	Bost&Me 5s '67	31½	31¼	31½
3	Bost&Me 4½s AJ'61	28¼	28¼	28¼
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107	107	107
53	Bkly ManTr 4½s '66	72½	72½	72½
6	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	81¼	81	81
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78¼	78¼	78¼
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	97¾	97	97
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	108	108	108
10	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
18	Buf R&P 4½s '57	30	29½	30
7	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7	Bush Term 4s '55	45	45	45
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	57½	57½	57½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94½	94½	94½
4	Can Sou 5s '62	100	100	100
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119¼	119¼	119¼
6	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct.	119⅝	119¼	119⅝
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115	115	115
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115¾	115¾	115¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115⅝	115½	115⅝
28	Can Nor 6½s'46	123¾	123½	123½
3	Can Pac 5s'54	98½	98½	98½
6	Can Pac 4½s'60	94¾	94¾	94¾
12	Can Pac 4s perp	82⅜	82⅛	82¼
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5	Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	6½	6	6
10	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12⅛	11¾	11¾
22	Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	102¾	102½	102⅝
2	Cen Pac 5s'60	61¼	61	61
45	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	75	74¼	74¼
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87	27	27	27
5	Certain-td 5½s'48	83½	83⅛	83¾
1	Champion P&F 4¾'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Champn P&F 38-4¾'50	99¾	99¼	99¾
3	C&O 4½s'92	119¾	119½	119½
7	C & O 3⅓s'96 D	97¼	96¾	97¼
4	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	97⅛	97	97
1	CB&Q rfk 5s'71 A	95¼	95¼	95¼
4	CB&Q 4½s'77	91	91	91
3	CB&Q gen 4s'58	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
13	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99½	99⅝
7	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	16	15¾	16
36	Chic Gt West 4s'59	21⅞	21½	21¾
18	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12	11¼	11¼
36	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅞	3½	3½
7	CM&SP 4¾s'89	29½	29	29
1	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	28½	28½	28½
19	CM&SP 4½s'89 B	25	25	25
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12	12	12
38	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6⅝	6	6
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17½	17	17
2	Chi&NW 4s '87	17½	17	17
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
1	CRI&P 4s '88	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	CRI&P 4s '88 reg	15½	15½	15½
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	8¾	9
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	8	8
10	CSL&No 5s '51	71½	71½	71½
3	C Hte & SE 1st rfg 5s'60	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
4	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	52	52	52
3	ChiNSta&s '63D	108	108	108
2	ChiNSta3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	ChiNWInd 4¼s '62	90½	90¾	90¾
4	ChiNW Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
12	ChildsCo 5s '43	78	77	78
2	CinnGas&El 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	CinUnTermBs '51C	108	108	108
10	CCC&StL 4½s '77	60¾	60¾	60¾
5	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	106	106	106
6	Clev&Pitts 4½s '42A	106½	106½	106½
5	ClevElecIll 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
2	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	85	85	85
15	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80¾	80	80½
3	CleUTerm4½s '77C	73½	73½	73½
20	Col&So 4½s '80	45¼	45¼	45⅜
8	ColmbiaGas '52May	96½	95⅞	96⅛
6	Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	94¾	95
8	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
3	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Com'l Inv Tr 2½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
26	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Comlth Ed 4s '81	108	107½	108
16	Comwl Ed cv 3½s '58	108¾	108½	108½
10	Comwl'th 3¾s '65	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
67	Com Edcv3½s'58new	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	ConRiRyPow5½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	ConEdis 2½s '48	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
	ConEdis3¼s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Con Edis 3½s '58	104⅝	104½	104½
1	ConEdis 3½s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	ConOil3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
3	Consoln Coal 5s 60	56	56	56
1	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Consum Pow 3½s'70	107½	107½	107½
1	Container 5s'53	99½	99½	99½
1	Crown Will 6s'51	103	103	103
2	Cuba R R 5s '52	39½	39	39
22	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	57½	57	57½
3	Del P&L 4½s'71	106½	106½	106½
2	Den G&E 5s 51 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	D&RG 4½s'36	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	D&RG 4s '36	14	13¾	13¾
10	D&RG West 5s '78	10⅜	9¾	9¾
3	Det Ed 4½s'61	113	113	113
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
5	Duluth SS&A 5s'37	16	16	16
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	85½	85½	85½
15	Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	109¾	109¼	109¼
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
18	Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13⅝	13⅝
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	44½	44½	44½
27	Erie gen lien 4s96	22¾	22	22½
8	Erie cv 4s 53 A	22½	22	22
1	Erie cv 5s B	22½	22	22
1	Erie Gene 6s 57	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Fed L&T 5s'42 st	100	99¾	100
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74	10½	10⅜	10⅜
5	Fla E Cst 4½s'59	62½	62	62
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106½	106½	106½
2	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106½	106½	106½
27	Gen Rail 5½s '49	71¼	70½	71
6	Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
14	Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100	100¼
11	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103½
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	98	98
1	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	85	85	85
28	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99½	99⅛	99⅛
29	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98⅞	98½	98½
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89¾	89½	89½
3	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3	Gulf M & Ohio 5s '50	73½	73½	73½
1	Gulf Mob & Nor 5s '56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Hocke V 4½s '99	117½	117½	117½
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	38¼	38	38
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
5	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111½	111½	111½
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	61	61	61
23	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57	56½	57
28	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48½	47½	47¾
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	66½	66½	66½
9	IC & CSL 1st NO 5s '63 A	54½	54½	54½
15	Interb R Tr 7s '32	62⅝	61⅞	62⅜
2	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	60	59⅝	60
30	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	65⅝	64½	64½
3	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	79¼	78¾	79½
12	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68	67½	67½
7	Int Paper 6s '55	90	89	89½
12	Int Paper 5s '47	96⅝	96½	96⅝
7	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	85¼	85¼	85¼
2	Int T & T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
22	Int T & T 5s '52	66⅛	65¾	65¾
11	Int T & T 5s '55	71	70⅝	70⅝
2	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4½	4½	4½
1	Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	78	78	78
24	KC Ft S & Me 4s'36	40¼	39½	39½
16	KC Ft S & Me 4s '36 ct	36	35⅞	35⅞
7	K C South 5s '50	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
9	K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2	Kans G & E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
11	Keith B F Fs '46	95	95	95
5	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	97	97	97
5	Kopp Coke 5½s '51	103¼	103	103
7	Kreske Found 4s '45	104½	104¼	104¼
23	Kresge Fnd 3½s '47	100	99⅞	100
4	Las Gas 5½s '53	54	52⅝	52⅝
2	Las Gas 5½s '60D	53¾	52⅝	53¼
2	Las Gas 5s '53	51	51	51
1	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31⅝	31¼	31¼
8	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	60½	60	60½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30	30	30
13	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	49⅝	48	48
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	25½	25	25
25	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	25	25	25
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	25	24½	24½
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
9	Liggett & M 7s '44	128¾	128¼	128¾
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	110½	110½	110½
12	Loews 3½s '46	102	101¾	102

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127¼	127½
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
22	Louis & N un 4s '40	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Lou&NAtK&C4s'55	104	104	104
1	LouGas&El3½s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Manati Sug 4s '57	34½	34¼	34½
24	Manhat Ry24s '90	33⅝	33	33½
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31¼	31	31
1	MarionStShov6s'47	80	80	80
9	McKes&Rob5½s'50	105	104⅜	104⅜
3	Mead Corp 6s '45A	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6	Met Ed 4½s'68	110	109⅞	110
6	M&StL 4s '49	3	3	3
4	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	2	2	2
18	Mo-Ill 5s '59	48	47¼	48
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	43	43	43
5	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	56¾	56	56
10	M-K-Tex 5s '62 B	35¼	35	35
2	Mo Pac 5½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	19½	19½
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
4	Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	19	18½	18½
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 C	20	20	20
3	Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19¾	19¾
28	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	19¼	19¼
17	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6¼	6½
1	Mob&O Montg 5s47	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
8	Mob & Oh 5s '38	35	34¾	35
3	Monogah Ry 4s '60	103	103	103
11	Mob & O 4½s '77	30⅞	30½	30½
10	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	107½	107¼	107½
5	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99	99	99
11	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	54	53¼	53¼
14	MountSt T&T 3¼s '68	104	103¾	104
1	Nassau El 4s '51	35½	35½	35½
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104	-03⅞	103¾
2	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	106	106
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104	104	104
	NatSteel 3s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
38	NY Chi&StL 6s'38	100½	100⅛	100½
8	NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	59⅞	59½	59½
40	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	51¼	50¾	51
5	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	75½	75½	75½
3	N Y Ch&StL 5½s'47	79½	79½	79½
1	NY Conn 4½s'53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	NY Dock 5s'47	53½	53	53½
2	NY Dock Co 4s'51	59½	59½	59½
15	NY Edis 3¼s'65	107¼	107	107¼
4	NY Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108¼	108½
11	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6	NYNH&H clt 6s'40	24	23⅜	23⅜
18	NYNH&H 4½s'67	15½	15	15
7	NYNH&H 4s'55	13½	13	13
7	NYNH&H 4s'56	13½	13⅜	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s'57	7⅝	7	7⅝
5	NY O&W rfg 4s'92	8½	8	8½
1	NY Ry 6s'58 st	104½	104½	104½
1	NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	97	97	97
1	NY S&W gen 5s'40	7	7	7
4	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	12½	12½	12½
2	NY Tel 4½s'39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	NY W&Bos 4½s'46	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2	Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Niagara Sh 5½s'30	97	97	97
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
11	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	18⅞	18	18⅛
5	Nor Am Co 5s'61	105⅝	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	105	105	105
7	Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	104	103⅜	104

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	14.03	14.93
Affiliated F Inc	4.57	5.05
Amerex Hold	24.25	25.25
Am Business Shrs	3.88	4.29
Am Gen Equip Inc	.59	.66
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	5.75
Boston Fund	17.52	18.74
British Type Inv	.21	.36
Broad St Inv	26.89	28.76
Bullock Fund	16.25	17.50
Can Inv Fund	4.15	4.50
Century Shrs Tr	23.67	25.45
Chain St Inv	17.14	18.24
Dividend Shrs	1.43	1.55
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.30	19.65
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.87	13.81
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.50xd	33.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	21.61	23.28
Fund Investors Inc	19.66	21.24
Gen Capital	33.76	36.30
Gen Investors Tr	5.37	5.84
Incorp Investors Tr	19.63	21.11
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.30	38.30
Maryland Fund	6.37	6.98
Mass Invest Tr	22.86	24.25
Mutual Invest	12.82	14.01
Nation Wide Voting	11.50	1.65
New England Fund	14.54	15.64
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	15.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.57
Putnam Fund	15.61	16.70
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.67	12.78
Railway & Light Sec	11.75	13.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	90.00	
Repub Invest Fund	.36	.40
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	17.48	18.54
Stand Util Inc	.65	.70
State Street Invest	83.00	86.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.59	.66
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.08	1.21
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	
Wellington Fund	14.29	15.66
World Investment Tr	4.50	4.89

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.25
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	3.04	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.18	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.46	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.07	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.72	....
Diversified Tr C	4.10	....
Diversified Tr D	6.20	6.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.45	4.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.53	6.13
Nation Wide Sec	3.70	....
North Am Bond Tr(Ctfs	52.75	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.33	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.98	....
Nor Am Tr

United Support Of Peace Plans Urged by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a special message to the 23d Annual "Goodwill Congress" of Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics assembled here, assessed "the will for peace among our churches and religious organizations" as "one of the most powerful forces acting to prevent the outbreak of war."

Mr. Hull's message to the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches was read at a banquet Nov. 10 addressed by Sir George Paish, British economist, who urged the calling of a world economic conference in which every nation would co-operate on a basis of economic equality.

"I am glad to note," the Secretary of State wrote to Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Director General of the World Alliance, "that this year your Congress is stressing the importance of economic co-operation in preserving and promoting peace, for I believe that the prime causes of international conflict may often be found in unsound international economic policies.

"World trade," he continued, "depends on and fosters peace; undue and discriminatory interferences with it are certain to provoke ill feeling between nations."

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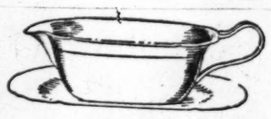

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50 NORTH MAIN STREET

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE

MORRILL-EVERETT

EDSON C. EASTMAN Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS

Some with maple frames
R. H. Tippet
10 WARREN ST.

Gleaming
Damask Sets
Beautifully hemstitched ready for use!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

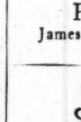
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Farnham's
LOPHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
Visit Our Boys' Department
422 Central Avenue Tel. 230

PEOPLES-MARKET
AUTHORIZED DEALER BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
487 Central Ave. Telephone 480

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third Street
Tourists Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service
Fountain Service

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
TREADEASY and VITALITY
for Women
H. E. HUGHES
Morrill Bldg.


We Make Loveliness Lovelier
TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
Hair Cutting
Permanent Waving
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVENUE

Complete Line of Heinz Soup
Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Choice Groceries and Vegetables
WE DELIVER

MANCHESTER

TUNE UP THE CAR FOR FALL DRIVING
A check-up now will assure you many pleasant trips and best for the car, too.
BROWN'S GARAGE
56 North Adams St. Phone 4845

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE for **Home or Office**
Buy Quality Furniture at Right Prices
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Sts.
Open Thursday Eves.—Ample parking space.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store Celebrates Its Birthday
9th Anniversary Sale
Values Worth Coming Miles For
LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.

RECORDS
Words by Mary Baker Eddy
Soloist—Miss Florence Middaugh
Recorded in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. Other hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal.
Entire Group $5.50
You can reasonably buy an attachment for your radio and enjoy these records.
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
101 HANOVER STREET

Thanksgiving Linens
Lovely Linens and Laces Moderately Priced
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People
CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Roadside Stand
Home Made Ice Cream
268 South Mammouth Road

ALL NATIVE
Turkey and Chickens
Order now and also all the trimmings
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglas St. Telephone 2130
WE DELIVER

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL

Realistic Permanents $5
Also Machineless Zotos
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque St. Phone 334

LESLIE STUDIO
Portraits of Character
T. M. George, Photographer
20 HANOVER STREET

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

NASHUA

New Fall and Winter Coats
Suits and Dresses now on display at The Smart Shop
Newest Material—Leading Colors—All Sizes—at Reasonable Prices
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive but not Expensive

ASHLEY'S
FRESH FRUIT ICE CREAM
35 EAST HOLLIS ST. TEL. 950

RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT
(Continued)

HENRY'S
SHOE SALON
(Henry G. Minsenberger)
Newport Rhode Island

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE
JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT
Bellevue Ave.

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

PAWTUCKET

HURLEY GREENMAN
PIONEER FOOD STORE

Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey
Thanksgiving supplies, including a full line of Nationally Advertised Products
519 POWER ROAD Tel. Perry 7072

PROVIDENCE

Order Your Thanksgiving Turkey
Now
BERT F. TURNER
"MARKET"
1858 Broad St., Edgewood, R. I.
Phone HO 1155

Do Your CHRISTMAS Shopping in Your Own Home
For Gift Sets of Avon Cosmetics and Toiletries call the Avon Representative
HELGA L. WESTEREN
83 Daboll Street, Providence, R. I.
Tel. HO 6058

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA
NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
Coal and Fuel Oil

For Monogram
Christmas Gifts
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

PHONE 44242

T. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
857 Park Ave.

GRANT ELECTRIC Co.
430 BOUSCH STREET
Home of
GENERAL ELECTRIC

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25345
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

VIRGINIA
RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

People's Shoe Service
HAT CLEANING

520 E. Broad 2813 W. Cary
211 W. Ba'e Park Blvd.
Prices Moderate

SUPERIOR and PROMPT SERVICE

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Distinctive
CHRISTMAS Cards
Gifts and Wrappings
MARY BEARD SHOP
325 E. Grace St. Dial 3-8023

ROANOKE

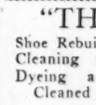
MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Dial 2-3128 108 Grandin Road

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES Co.
05 S. Jefferson Street



MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA
CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

Cut Flowers Potted Plants
MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St., Tel. 885

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, *Proprietor*
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
Headquarters for Stokley's Finest Products
236 Milford St. Phones 74-75-76-77

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co
Lasting Beauty Lasting Life
KENWOOD BLANKETS

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

WEST VIRGINIA
HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators Consultants
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3365
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA
CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOD DEPARTMENTS
of
DEPENDABILITY
Housewives everywhere rely on "The Hudson's Bay" food market, where high quality and thrifty value go hand in hand.
Hudson's Bay Company

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA
EDMONTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785
FORD CARS—FOR SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers
Always Something New
at
Reed's China & Gift Shop
10325 Jasper Avenue

Hudson's Bay Company
"Dictator"
a leading dictate in Men's Shoes—stylish and comfortable—at a real budget-saving price.

MANITOBA
WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
FLOWERS
for madame
Lovely corsages made to your order.
Roses . . Gardenias . . Orchids . . Carnations
Corsages $1.00 up
Flower Shop, Main Floor, The "Bay"

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager TAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2
Rannard's
350 Portage Ave. 267 Portage Ave.
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX

Rice's Thrifty Food Store
— *We Specialize in* —
FRUITS *and* VEGETABLES
MEATS *and*
FANCY GROCERIES
Ph. 9291 Cor. Morris and Birmingham Sts.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E. 2-3568

"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA STREET
Just Phone 2-4658

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
219 Lottridge Street 4-3448

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 5568

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-239 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
80 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

CASUAL CLOTHS that are right for every occasion are in "The Aisle of Fashion" at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
PHONE 2--5741

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
Our policy for over 50 years—
—Quality—
first, last and all the time

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Frith's
69 Sparks Street 2-1778
90 BANK STREET 82 FIRST AVENUE
7-0640 7-0172

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats
"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu-Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone
Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO
884 KINGSTON RD Phone Howard 2537

WRIGHT BROS.
Collect and Deliver 95c | Cash and Carry 79c
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses
"The Wright Way" is the most modern and scientific method of dry cleaning.

CARLOAD GROCETERIAS
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8
127 Roncesvalles Ave. LO. 9234
57 HEINZ VARIETIES

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service
Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 5131

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

FREE STORAGE
Send in all your summer garments, let us store them free of charge until next spring, eliminating damage by moths.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

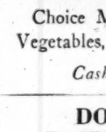
STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING



Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1465 Yonge St.
(at St. Clair)
HY. 0404

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
Purity Bread
Limited WA. 8011

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

REAL SERVICE in THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

MISS T. ARMSTRONG
Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know
$3.50, $5.00 to $10.00
685 YONGE ST. MIdway 3436
SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.
2371 QUEEN ST. E HO 6450

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7373

Gowns? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Strictly Fresh
GRADE "A" LARGE
EGGS
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

A. S. Andree, Mgr.

is the only Saskatchewan winner in the Western Canada Hairdressers' competition.
Vogue Beauty Shop
1836 Scarth Street

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monmark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R.N. Resident Proprietor. Large, sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd 3359.

BOOKS

AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Give books or a subscription to a periodical this time! American and English titles. Quick, helpful service.
86 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2. TEM. 7128

DRESSMAKING

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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In Lighter Vein

Racket

"What a fine boy! Can he say anything yet?"

"Yes. We've taught him to say 'Thank you' every time anyone puts money in his bank."

Reflection

Teacher: "Surely you know what the word 'mirror' means, Junior. After you've washed your face and hands, what do you look at to see if your face is clean?"

Junior: "The towel, ma'am."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

Credit Where Due

Mr. and Mrs. Ray were at a singing concert when Mrs. Ray remarked: "Isn't that tenor marvelous? He held that last note for two minutes."

Mr. Ray: "That's nothing. I've held one of his notes for two years."—Boys' Life.

By All Means

"Serve with fried potatoes, and lettuce, tomato, and diced beetroot all seasoned with French dressing—two part soil to one of vinegar, pepper, and salt." Recipe in Women's Paper.

Don't forget to remove the stones.

—Punch©

"Aren't you afraid you might have to buy something some time?"

Parliamentary Practice

Board Organization

Question: (a) May a new board, prior to the date set for taking office, complete the work of organizing itself by electing its officers, making general appointments and notifying its appointees, determining its own rules, etc?

(b) May appointments by a board be specified for a period that terminates a month after the date when the board making the appointments goes out of office?

Answer: (a) Not unless the bylaws of the organization permit. It would be necessary to include a specific rule in the bylaws granting permission and definitely stipulating how far it may proceed prior to taking office.

(b) Yes, also subject to such provisions as there may be in the bylaws defining term of appointees. If there is no bylaw covering this, and the organization has no standing rule on it, the board may make its appointments for such period as it may choose. Any action by a board is of course subject to repeal or change by a subsequent board.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The Republican sweep added 81 G. O. P. seats in the House (total now 170 out of 435) and 8 in the Senate (now 23 out of 96).

2. The election of 11 Republican Governors raised the total to 18.

3. In New York, where the ticket headed by Governor Lehman nosed out a victory over the Republican ticket headed by Dewey; in California, where Governor Merriam (R) was defeated by Culbert L. Olson; and in Indiana, where Senator Van Nuys won a narrow victory.

4. No; although Mr. Downey, the Democratic candidate for Senate who sponsored the plan, was elected.

5. Heavy buying of stocks.

6. It is reported that the Gloucesters brought an invitation for Edward and his American-born wife to spend Christmas with the Royal Family in London.

7. Yes; it will be the first time a British Sovereign ever visited the former colony.

8. The election of a Laborite from a normally Conservative constituency was considered a criticism of Chamberlain's foreign policy.

9. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that Germany's demand required extended study.

10. Lower California.

11. Gen. Ismet Inonu.

12. No; he has accepted a $75,000 offer to turn professional; and he will start on a tour, playing against Ellsworth Vines, on January 2.

13. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has announced its decision to be independent of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.

14. Mrs. Pearl Buck, American author of "The Good Earth."

15. Three British bombing planes flew last week 7,160 miles (Egypt to Australia), eclipsing the trans-Polar record set by the Russians.

"Steamboats Comin'—

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. S. J. Seal, San Francisco

Here They Come!

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Cryptogram

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AB CD EFGGIEEHFI JK LKN IJKD BH DKODLPBQ, L RLK RFEA OJEGLQO LKJRBEJAN LE L FEDIDEE SQBSDQAN.

A Charade

This is shared by W. P. K. A 13-letter word is called for by "TOTAL."

A FIRST was he, and so was she,
Alike in class, it may be stated:

What more was needed to SECOND the twain,
So obviously and neatly mated?

So a TOTAL I may safely make
That youth and love a way will find,
Though paths have thorns and storms may roar,
To circumvent the Fates unkind.

Letter Changing

Here's another from Cape Town, South Africa. Following the usual rules, change FOWL to DUCK in 6 moves.

How Much?

A motorist said that he could drive 81 miles on 4 gallons of gasoline. At this rate, how much will he use on a trip of 202.5 miles?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words to be paired off with their correct synonyms:

1	happy	docile	
2	convenient	hasty	
3	compact	cheerful	✓
4	rugged	candid	
5	speedy	handy	
6	cloudy	bulky	
7	fearless	solid	
8	ponderous	rough	
9	humble	valiant	
10	sincere	misty	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Socialism

"If Socialism meant what Moscow imposes I would not want it."—John McGovern, M. P.

Self-Examination

"Check up on your faults or your faults will check your career."—B. C. Forbes.

Poetry

"Of all the arts, poetry seems best able to reflect the countenance of any age."—Arthur Guiterman.

Stop, Look, and Listen

"Don't cross the bridge until you get there, you might find a brand new highway."—Ruth Collins.

Eradicating War

"It is not enough to try to prevent war; something must be done to remove its causes."—Sir Samuel Hoare.

He Became Premier

"I always wanted to be a blacksmith. It is a man's job. As the fates would have it, I found another kind of man's job."—Lord Baldwin.

Citizen of the World

Let not a man glory in this, that he
Love his Country;
Let him rather glory in this, that he
Love his Kind.
—Old Persian Proverb

Quotation for Today

NO amount of pay ever made a good soldier, a good teacher, a good artist, or a good workman.—RUSKIN.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How many Republican seats were added to the House and the Senate by the recent elections?

2. How many states now have Republican Governors?

3. In what election races were the Democrats conspicuously successful?

4. Did the "$30-Every-Thursday Plan" succeed in California?

5. What was Wall Street's reaction to the Republican triumph.

6. What was the significance of the informal meeting of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester with the Duke and Duchess of Windsor in Paris last week?

7. Is the proposed visit of King George VI to the United States unprecedented?

8. What significance is attached to the recent election of Mrs. Jennie Adamson, Laborite, to the British Parliament?

9. What is Britain's latest official comment on Germany's demand for the return of war-lost colonies?

10. What part of North America has been suggested as a haven for European refugees?

11. Who has succeeded the late Kemal Atatürk as President of Turkey?

12. Is it true that Donald Budge, American tennis star, has spurned all offers to turn professional?

13. What important labor union has announced the end of its affiliation with John L. Lewis's C. I. O.?

14. Who received the 1938 Nobel Prize for literature?

15. What new non-stop flight record has been established?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Humorist: "What would the girl of today do if she suddenly found herself in the Middle Ages?" wonders an essayist. Go on pretending that she was only about 21.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The recent rise in the price of wheat is said to be due to the advance on the stock market. You see, brokers have started eating again.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Gazette: Citizens of New England received a return of $72,000 upon their investment of $1,500,000 in Irish sweepstakes tickets, which doesn't sound a great deal like traditional New England thrift.

Punch ©: Of a well-known American comedian it is said that wherever he goes he is accompanied by men thinking out jokes for his new shows. He always has his wits about him.

Detroit News: An umbrella of new handy design may be folded away in milady's purse with the compact and lipstick. Thus the whole lot may be mislaid together.

St. Louis Star-Times: The federal law fixed a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours. Many employers are now busily engaged in a diligent search for a trap door in the floor or a skylight in the ceiling.

—Round de Bend"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. S. J. Seal, San Francisco

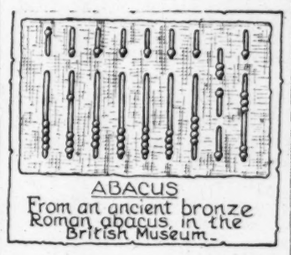
The Drama of the Old Mississippi Is Recorded for Posterity.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Romans Did Arithmetic With Letters For Numerals?

The Romans used letters in place of numerals. Their symbol for 5, for instance, was "V," and for 10, "X." They had no zero, and the value of a symbol was reduced by placing before it one of a lower order, and was raised by placing after it one of a lower order. Thus, since "I" was their symbol for 1, IV represented 4, VI was 6, IX was 9, etc.

We sometimes see these Roman numerals today on clock faces and dates on corner-stones, and it may seem difficult to imagine how the Caesars managed to add, multiply, subtract, and divide with such clumsy-looking symbols.



And as a matter of fact, the early Romans did little figuring in numbers. In ancient times, every mathematical calculation was written out in words. Later, this was simplified by abbreviating **mille**, 1000, to M: **centum**, 100, to C: and so on.

What little calculating the Romans did was generally performed with the aid of an abacus. There were three types of abacus used by the Romans: (1) a board covered with dust or sand to serve as a slate; (2) a table marked with lines, on or between which counters were placed; and (3) a table with grooves in which counters could be moved, a device similar to the Chinese suan pan and the bead rack used in kindergartens.

In the third type of abacus mentioned above, there were usually nine grooves, in vertical columns, divided into upper and lower sections. Counters in the upper groove represented 5 units of the order in which the column stood, and each lower counter represented 1 unit in the same order. The last two columns on the right were for fractions, such as the **uncia**, **semiuncia**, ¼ **uncia**, and ⅛ **uncia**.

It is also interesting to note that the common name for the counters used in connection with the abacus was **calculi**—hence our verb "calculate."—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

Just Measures

Aristides, a celebrated judge of ancient Greece, was once supplicated by Simonides, the poet, who had a cause to try before him, to stretch a point in his favor.

"No, I cannot stretch a point for you or for any other man," replied Aristides. "As you would not be a good poet if your lines ran contrary to the just measures and rules of your art, so neither should I be a good judge or an honest man if I decided aught in opposition to law and justice."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sanctuary

West Mansfield, Mass.

When John and Mary left the city to start life on a farm in a northern State, they became greatly interested in nature study. As they got the farm work going and learned how to make a living from small fruits and poultry, they began to study the wild life around them. They became especially interested in the so-called game birds, pheasants, quail, and partridges.

In the fall, city hunters came into the region and for several weeks the atmosphere of the countryside was spoiled. Instead of peace and loveliness, there was the noise of guns. The birds that had seemed tame and friendly disappeared into the woods and swamps in a desperate effort to save their lives.

John and Mary posted their land against trespassing, then reduced their already meager capital to buy a swamp which adjoined their property. This swamp proved an ideal refuge for the birds. In the winter they established several feeding stations on their property where they fed the corn and buckwheat which they raised. Some of the townspeople said: "They will make themselves poor, feeding the wild things."

Then one day a city man who owned a large estate near by called. He had heard of their work. "I want to make my entire thousand acres a sanctuary," he said. "I want to save life instead of destroying it. Will you supervise the work?" he asked. "I will pay fair wages, and we can grow all the food you want for our feathered friends."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Atatürk, Kemal (kĕ-mäl' ä'-tä-türk')—President of Turkey, recently deceased.

Bias Bay (bī'-ăs) — Strategic point near Hong Kong.

de Los Rios, Fernando (fĕr-nän'-dō thä lōs rē'-ōs)—Spanish Ambassador to the United States.

Dunovsky, Dr. Karel (kä'-rĕl dōō'-nōf-skĭ) — Czech Minister of Posts.

el Swaidy, Tawfik (tou-fēk' ăs-sōō-wī'-dē) — Iraq Foreign Minister.

Hodjera, Svetislav (svĕt'-ē-slăv hōd'-yĕ-rä)—Minister Without Portfolio, recently added to the Yugoslavian Cabinet.

Irimescu, Radu (rä'-dōō ē'-rē-mĕs'-kōō) — Rumanian Minister to U. S.

Kenji Maebara, Vice-Admiral (kĕn'-jē mi-ē'-bä-rä) — Retired Commander of the Japanese Fleet, who has visited the United States to start negotiations for a loan of $45,000,000 to establish a Japanese aviation corporation to manufacture American - type planes.

Keresztes-Fischer, Dr. Franz (fränts kĕ'-rĕs-tĕsh-fĭsh'-ĕr)—Hungary's Minister of Finance.

Zenkl, Petr (pĕt'-ĕr zĕn'-kl)—Minister of Social Justice in Czechoslovakia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Calles, Gen. Plutarco Elias (käl'-yäs)—Strong political figure, now in exile from Mexico.

Caribbean Sea (kăr'-ĭ-bē'-ăn) —Sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

Schleswig - Holstein (shlās'-vĭk-hōl'-shtīn) — Province of Germany containing a considerable Danish minority.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Opportunity

To improve the golden moment of opportunity, and catch the good that is within our reach, is the great art of life.—Samuel Johnson.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: To be successful in any line of endeavor, a man must discard animosity as a useless property.

A Charade: Pronoun, cement; pronouncement.

Letter Changing: Fowl, cowl, cool, cook, cock, dock, duck.

How Much?: 10 gallons.

Fun With Synonyms: Happy—cheerful; convenient—handy; compact—solid; rugged—rough; speedy—hasty; cloudy—misty; fearless—valiant; ponderous—bulky; humble—docile; sincere—candid.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Grandma's*

By Le Pelley

MY— YOU'RE UP BRIGHT AND EARLY, MARMADUKE — WHERE ARE THE OTHERS? YOUR BREAKFAST IS THERE ON THE TABLE WITH A LETTER YOUR DAD LEFT FOR YOU
'MORNING GRANDMA
A LETTER THAT DAD LEFT ???
TUBBY— YOUR SUSPICIONS WERE RIGHT !! DAD HAS GONE AND HE LEFT US A LETTER
"Have gone on a little side trip, so have a good time, mind Grandma, do your lessons, and wait for me to pick you up on the way back, love, Dad"
PLUNKY — THAT'S STRANGE...
HE MUST HAVE LEFT AWFULLY EARLY !
WELL.. THAT'S THAT, SO LET'S GO PLAY IN THE BARN !

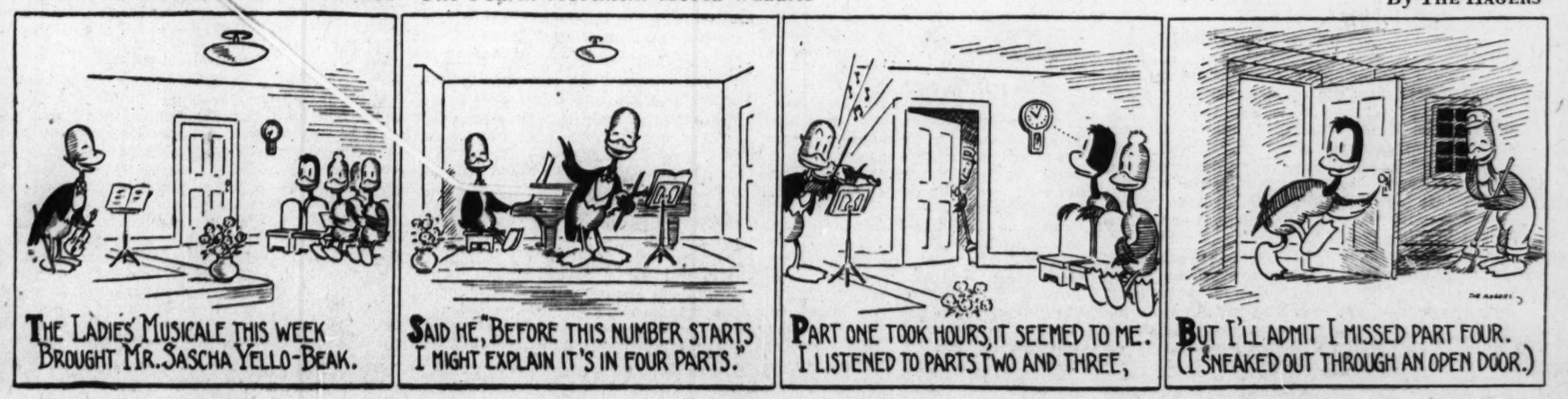
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not So Good*

By Carmack

This afternoon T.W. brought word that Joan was knitting something that looked like a dog blanket —
And over to her house we went—
But when we got there Buzzy was putting on a big show with the ball of yarn —
And we got so interested that we forgot all about Joan and the blanket —
Until suddenly she said 'Look Snubs-It's almost finished!'

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Fourth Movement Moved Waddles*

By The Hagers


THE LADIES' MUSICALE THIS WEEK BROUGHT MR. SASCHA YELLO-BEAK.
SAID HE, "BEFORE THIS NUMBER STARTS I MIGHT EXPLAIN IT'S IN FOUR PARTS."
PART ONE TOOK HOURS, IT SEEMED TO ME. I LISTENED TO PARTS TWO AND THREE,
BUT I'LL ADMIT I MISSED PART FOUR. (I SNEAKED OUT THROUGH AN OPEN DOOR.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Adventure in Good Relations

PARTICULARLY welcome amid much international recrimination is the agreement reached by Mexico and the United States to settle an eleven-year-old land controversy. It is the more encouraging in that this dispute had reached an apparent impasse a few months ago.

The question concerned payment by Mexico for farm lands seized since 1927 from American owners there as a result of Mexican agrarian reforms. It was made the more difficult by the assumption that the American State Department would attempt to make of any settlement a precedent on which to press also for compensation for oil lands expropriated in March.

In rejecting claims for "immediate" payment the Mexican Government argued that the agrarian reforms were in conformity with Mexico's Constitution, that they required surrender of land by Mexican citizens also who had not received payment, and that Americans could not expect better treatment than Mexicans themselves. In pressing American claims the State Department held that international law required immediate compensation for property of foreigners so seized.

Consultation has provided for tactful retreat from non-essentials for both sides. The Mexican Government can point out that payment at the rate of $1,000,000 a year after some months of inquiry to fix fair amounts for claims is not "immediate." On the other hand, the United States evidently is no longer faced with the supposed necessity for waiting until Mexican citizens are to be paid before it can collect for its nationals.

In more than one sense the outcome of patient handling of a delicate dispute is a victory for Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He has not been without critics at home who thought his methods too tender. Yet he has been faced with the increasingly urgent need to keep the "good neighbor policy" above reproach south of the Rio Grande. That the Mexican Government does not accept this agreement as constituting "a precedent, in any case nor for any reason," does not impair the essential victory. For the reciprocal good will which should supplant mutual suspicion as a result of this American-Mexican adventure in good relations can solve even bigger questions than those remaining between the two Governments.

Remembrance

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Daniel Boone, Will Rogers. Strange famemates? How different, yet alike possessing the common—or was it the uncommon—touch?

Memorials to this triumvirate are in the news. In England, Wordsworth devotees have rescued the poet's birthplace in Cockermouth from a filling-station fate and made it a shrine.

In Berks County, Pennsylvania, the farm where Daniel Boone was born has become a memorial to the frontiersman and builder of the "Wilderness Road" through which pioneers from the East moved through the Cumberland Gap to the winning of the West.

In "grateful homage to the memory of a man who helped the nation to smile," as President Roosevelt put it, a memorial museum to Will Rogers, cowboy humorist and philosopher, was dedicated in Claremore, Oklahoma, on an anniversary of his birth at nearby Oologah.

Different gifts, these three, but the world is richer for their very difference.

Stress on Style

STYLE in noses has definitely changed this year. Color has replaced the metallic shine on the upper part while the air intake openings have been lowered. Of course, we are speaking of the new automobiles at the Boston Automobile Show.

For this is a year of styling emphasis. The streamline trend of the past five years, after smoothing off the rear ends of cars, has hit the nose. It is really only a style suggestion, for the changes have little or no streamline effect other than in appearance. Mechanical refinements continue, but they are distinctly just refinements. Prices are generally lower in an effort to create new interest, running $10 to $50 under last year in similar models. Running boards are much narrower and evidently will soon disappear, the last vestige of the horse and carriage idea in cars—for be it remembered that some of the first automobiles actually carried a whip socket!

Finally there promises to be some testing of a lower-price-class market. One big manufacturer is reported to have a car at $600 or thereabouts ready possibly for Spring while a radio manufacturer is reported to have a very small $350 two-seated car in the advanced-design stage. Whether or not these two cars materialize, the reports indicate that manufacturers definitely are looking into a lower-price class to see whether or not a vast new field may be awaiting them—a field which may give the industry as great a fillip as has the $700-$800 cars of the last decade. Thus this promises to be an important year in the motor industry.

Landon to Lima

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S appointment of Alf M. Landon on the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Peru is a graceful gesture. Mr. Landon has on several occasions displayed his good will toward Mr. Roosevelt and his willingness to co-operate in upholding national policy. A notable case was his statement supporting the Government after the Panay incident. To Lima he will take no special knowledge of Latin American affairs. But he will take an alert common sense and a capacity for learning which has quickly equipped him to deal with other new questions when he encountered them. And his name adds prestige to an American delegation which will be well supplied with experts. Even so, the chief benefits from the appointment of the genial gentleman from Kansas may be for intra-American rather than Pan-American relations.

Words That Quicken

A THANKSGIVING Day Proclamation by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut is always something to read. So good, in fact, so popular, that several have been published in a book. Doubtless this wide public appeal is something on which his party campaign leaders hoped to "cash in" when they urged the Governor to issue his 1938 proclamation before elections. The Governor said No.

This year's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation has just appeared. Knowing these circumstances, will not people be more deeply moved to ponder its import? Will not the prayerful sincerity of the message conceived in the quiet sanctuary of the author's conscience rather than in the heat of political battle be more apparent and more effective for that very reason? Is not his ability to rise above personal and partisan considerations one reason why Governor Cross's previous proclamations have been so inspiring and so helpful as to be published in a book?

Totalitarianism in France?

CONSCIOUS that rule by decree is dangerous to democracy, lovers of liberty may have taken encouragement from the hesitancy of the French Cabinet to put quasi-totalitarian powers into effect. Five months elapsed between the French Parliament's grant of these powers and their exercise. Provided as an aid to a Cabinet burdened with the task of putting things to rights in France, the decree power seemed more like an embarrassment. The French do not find themselves at home in a totalitarian atmosphere.

But now thirty-two decrees have been announced, with more to come. They devalue the franc, increase taxes and postal rates, permit modifications of the forty-hour week and put limits on government spending. But even as they are announced, Parliamentarians sigh with relief: That such laws could have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies seems to be the consensus among French legislators. So "totalitarianism" comes to France with a small "t." Only negligence and habit can give it a big one. The French habit is all in the other direction. And neglect of the prerequisites of liberty is hardly an old French custom.

Spelling or Punctuation?

THE Archbishop of York, Dr. Temple, remarked in a recent speech that, intellectually, punctuation is more important than spelling. One has only to look back to the days when spelling was largely a matter of personal taste to see that the circumstance was compatible with clear and sensible writing. On the other hand, Shakespeare's Poet, who protested:

> . . . . no levell'd malice
> Infects one comma in the course I hold,

might have been taken literally, so wide is the power that punctuation can exert over meaning. As an illustration, there is the classic anecdote of the barber who stopped at nothing, and wrote upon his window:

> What d'you think
> It is my whim
> For sixpence to give you
> A shave and a trim;

and subsequently explained to hopeful customers that the correct way to read it was:

> What! d'you think
> It is my whim
> For sixpence to give you
> A shave and a trim!

Here the meaning is dependent on emphasis; and the point is not always appreciated that punctuation, to quote from "The King's English," "has to do both logical and rhetorical work," and, even apart from the sense, has a direct bearing on the emotional content of the writing.

It is perhaps, therefore, a trifle unfortunate that spelling, and not punctuation, has become a criterion of culture; and, whether as the cause or the effect of this, that the schools devote so much more time to the former than to the latter. It must be added, however, that neither is an infallible test; for Gladstone was not good at spelling, and Dickens was shaky on punctuation.

Made in America

CURIOUS thing about traveling abroad—it is practically impossible to leave America behind. No matter where we go, whatever we see that is modern in the full sense of the word is likely to have the label "Made in America" tucked away somewhere inside.

Take typewriters, for instance. When we buy a typewriter in the United States, we naturally expect it to be an American make. But suppose we go to buy a typewriter in some large European city; it is a distinct surprise to find a shop window full of American machines, and to learn on inquiry that most of the typewriters they sell are "Made in U. S. A." and demand American spare parts to keep them in order.

American automobiles of every type are the wonder of the world, and are used throughout the world. The traveler in a motorbus in the Near East, as from Beirut to Damascus, or from Cairo to the Fayoum, will most likely find a familiar trade mark on the front of the bus, and a familiar name moulded into the tires.

However it is but fair to state that the cars one sees in Arab countries would not at the present be mistaken for anything but Arab property. For if an Arab has a donkey, a camel, a child, or an automobile, he will never take the cherished possession out into the public highway without first stringing some blue beads around it somewhere. Nobody can tell you just precisely what the beads do or why they are used, or what would happen if they were not there. The fact remains that when an Arab prizes anything he must hang a few blue beads on it—not red or yellow, but always blue. And so it comes about that the most handsome new automobile must be decorated in blue before it appears on the street.

Certain things one expects to find abroad, such as canned peaches, or salmon. But who would dream that the hair-drying machine in use in the beauty parlor would be an American product? "It is patented," says the attendant, "and so if we want a drier it must be an American machine. No other is possible."

American inventions are not always beautiful or picturesque, or made of fine material or built to last a long time. Many of them are positively ugly, and sometimes they replace a native article of dignity and beauty. Who could say that tar-paper or galvanized iron was any sort of substitute for good old-fashioned red tile?

An empty gasoline can is not an object of admiration, for its shape or comeliness; and we blush to think how many of them we have left scattered about the world, in out-of-the-way hollows, or on fine sandy beaches.

But—to a woman of the Near East who has to bring water on her head from the village fountain for all her household uses, a gasoline tin is simply a heavensent boon. She balances the featherweight tin can easily and confidently on her head while the baby rests on her arm or her shoulder. The can is unbreakable. If it fell, it might perhaps have a little dent in its side, but it would be none the less useful for all that! To some of us, the garish metal and the square corners of the tin may have an odd look in conjunction with her flowing headgear and long graceful costume, which she has spent months and perhaps years in embroidering with the traditional Arabic designs. But she takes each thing as it comes; she likes the bright tin can, and looks with a kind of pitying condescension on her sisters who come to the fountain bearing the same heavy earthen

jars their grandmothers and great-grandmothers carried.

A gasoline can is purchased for three or four cents; and how many uses it may serve! With one side cut out and a wooden handle inserted, it can be a container for fire-wood or groceries, or any other commodity. With a spout attached by the village tinsmith, it becomes a good watering can for the garden. What difference does it make that the trade mark of an oil company is stamped hither and yon over the material of which a nice round milk-can is made?

And, most remarkable of all, you can make building blocks by pouring sand into empty tins, that are as useful to desert dwellers who have no access to wood or stone for making houses, as the blocks of ice that men cut from the frozen wastes of water to build their igloos in the Far North!

NANCY BARNHART

The Wide Horizon

Whither the Fourth New Deal?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHAT will the fourth New Deal be like? What effects will the election results have on coming policy? In advance, perhaps a brief history of the three previous Roosevelt New Deals will be helpful:

The first New Deal ran from 1933-34, was based on NRA and the general recovery drive, and was more or less rooted in nonpartisan national union. It was the period of Raymond Moley and Gen. Hugh Johnson as key figures.

The second New Deal filled 1935-36, was dominated by the building up of sweeping reform plans, like the Holding Company Act, and filled with increasingly drastic control plans for agriculture and industry until they were knocked down by the Supreme Court. Rexford G. Tugwell symbolizes that "planned economy" period.

The third New Deal, 1937-38, was the period of the Court bill, of Reorganization, of the sit-down strikes, of the effort to apply plans begun in the earlier period, and it was dominated by the Ickes-Hopkins-Corcoran-Jackson group. It was marked by the breakaway of Democratic conservatives and many middle-grounders.

There are many other ways of defining these periods, but roughly what happened was that the Administration got increasingly extreme in its treatment of problems, swung recklessly ahead after the 1936 victory, suffered a business recession on top of a wave of strikes, and paid the penalty of reaction at the polls.

* * *

What will the fourth New Deal bring? Well, there are three directions in which the President could shape his policy:

1. He could turn cautious, could become a Democrat again, and say to Congress: "We Democrats should hang together. The Republicans are after us again." In short, he could seek to re-form his majorities on strict party lines, with the aid of Mr. Farley, on the assumption that a small majority is easier to handle than a thumping one. He would thus be yielding to the pressure of the actual conservative majority which is likely to dominate Congress.

2. He could make every effort to rally the broken Progressive forces, which certainly are not strong in Congress but which the President and his closest recent advisers insist are potentially dominant in the country. He could aim for the long pull, and instead of surrendering to the immediate forces of conservatism, might be prepared to lose 1940's battle to them, in the hope of building up a liberal party over the years, redrawing American party lines between liberalism and conservatism, and planning to sweep back into power in 1944.

3. Or he could try to follow the old quarterback policy, as in the past, leaning inescapably on the conservative Democrats and yet withal seeking to carry the party majority with him in a progressive direction. He could put much emphasis on nonpartisan policies like re-armament, insist that the election results were normal and not greatly significant, and pick his way ahead to left or right as occasion demanded.

It is my judgment that the President will follow the third course, making no commitments, and that the fourth New Deal will be an opportunist amalgam. It will, of course, be conditioned by changing imperatives in Congress. Mr. Roosevelt must adopt toward Congress the tactics he had to use with the Republican majorities in Albany, getting ahead by conciliating and contriving. There is an end to "must" legislation, to blank checks and rubber stamps.

If these tactics are successful, the President might regain standing in his party sufficient to have a big hand in choice of the Democratic nominee in 1940. It seems quite impossible that he could name his own candidate; likewise, very difficult for him to win a third-term nomination for himself. For the satisfaction with which many southern Democrats regard the election returns and the bitterness they feel toward Mr. Roosevelt can scarcely be exaggerated.

* * *

Their attitude is neatly shown in a not-very-new story. One of the Gallup Poll enumerators asked a Southern colonel if he would vote for the President in 1940. The Colonel answered: "Young man, I voted for the President in 1932; I voted for him in 1936; and I suppose I would vote for him in 1940. But if some of you Yankees don't stop voting for him, you'll ruin the country."

Well, some of the Yankees have stopped voting for him, and all the conservative forces within the Democratic Party are enthusiastically mobilizing to regain control. But Mr. Roosevelt is a resourceful and resilient political leader; he is more skillful in defeat than in victory. Rarely has he been so urbane and entertaining as in the first press conference after the defeat last week. His talents could restore his position within his party, if he used them ably enough.

But such a course could be but temporary. So the President may not choose to make such concessions to conservatism, may prefer to aim at the great objective of building a progressive party to blast down through the years, which nobody could claim for a party based on thirteen more or less conservative Southern States, plus corrupt city machines in numerous Northern States. The weaknesses of such a divided party as a progressive vehicle were shown last week.

And so President Roosevelt faces his choice. Even as a quarterback he must choose the plays: to right or to left. He is now hemmed in by his own teammates. If all the plays go through center will they gain much ground?

Austria Revisited—Vienna's Tempo a New One

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After a two months' absence the writer spent several days in Austria, studying the way in which the country, and especially Vienna, are fitting into the Third Reich. The situation contained both bright and dark elements. It is a time of adjustment to a radically different situation, so that suffering, cases of injustice and dissatisfaction are very common. The way to equilibrium and stability is not short. And evidences of general enthusiasm are rare, though signs of active opposition are still rarer.

Over the whole land and especially over Vienna lies the dark cloud of Jewish suffering. A powerful state, aided by fanatical citizens, some of whom are moved by base material motives, is annihilating at least 250,000 people. There are fewer outbursts of public brutality and of physical torture than formerly, but the fight against scores of thousands of helpless men, women, and children continues with ever-increasing ruthlessness.

The Jews are outlawed and bereft of all rights. They are deprived of the chance to work, of wealth, of dwellings, and of human honor. They are insecure by day and by night, constantly exposed to insult and injury, liable at any moment to arrest. If other nations had not treated Indians, Negroes, and colonists inhumanly, it would be difficult to believe that civilized people could be so cruel to other people as the Austrians are to the Jews.

Likewise, many former Clericals, Royalists, and Marxist leaders are being very badly handled. These elements met aggressive German nationalism in a very bitter fight, were defeated, and are now paying the price. After a very long struggle of the Germans for unity, the present victors are making their opponents pay for many past defeats of the "German idea." So there are hundreds of thousands of very sad people in Austria.

Furthermore, there is economic stagnation along certain lines. Most of the hotels are far from full. The cafés are not well attended. The theaters and movies are undergoing a very serious crisis.

In addition, the prices of most commodities have gone up. Rents are about the same. Gasoline is a trifle cheaper. Street car tickets, taxi fares remain unaltered. Telephone calls and stamps are cheaper. As are train fares, also. Machinery and tools have become cheaper, too. But, over against this the cost of foodstuffs has appreciably increased. Living certainly costs a third more than before the Anschluss. Even National Socialist authorities admit that.

However, there is an abundance of food of almost every kind. Meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruit, fine flour, and practically everything else can be freely purchased everywhere. The famous Vienna rolls are as delicious as ever.

Over against this increase in the cost of living is to be set a very decided increase in employment. Austria is busier than it has been for a decade. Unemployment has fallen by about 45 per cent, and the amount of help given to the unemployed per person, has been increased. In many parts of Austria every able-bodied man wishing work can find it. Throughout the whole country and especially in Vienna one sees a building boom. Without a question, the total amount of money paid out to laboring people in Austria has been increased. With this has come a decided increase in consumption. More shoes and clothes, more food and furniture are being bought than for years. More electricity is being consumed. More people are riding on the trains. And the working masses are playing more than formerly.

The Austrians have always enjoyed holidays, but never did this observer see such an unbroken stream of autos, motorcycles, and bicycles pour out of Vienna as on the week end he was there in August. The gas stations along the way report better business than ever before. Garages in Vienna have so much work that they cannot fill repair orders on time. Not for years has the Prater—Vienna's Coney Island—had such crowds.

And not only do the masses have more money, but unemployment among skilled workers, professional men, and university graduates has disappeared. Austria's "intellectual proletariat" has ceased to exist—as far as Aryans are concerned.

In a word, the Jews are suffering terribly; the former Clerical, Royalist, Heimwehr, and Socialist leaders are subjected to persecution, and some former National Socialist agitators even are being disciplined, so there is much dissatisfaction. The National Socialist delirium has completely passed. Many Austrians are thoroughly tired of being part of Germany. But, on the other hand, production has speeded up, employment has increased, more money is being earned, and more spent; the masses are working more and playing more and in places where multitudes gather one notes a feeling of hopefulness and confidence. Empty cafés are not much of a menace to a social system if the factories are full. The Austrian masses and professional people are so busy working on week days and playing on holidays that they have no time or energy for revolt. Austria's adjustment is far from complete, but anyone who thinks that Austrians will attempt to withdraw from the German world is profoundly mistaken.

London M. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Role of the Isolationist

UNQUESTIONABLY the British have an imperative duty in Palestine. Unquestionably, having voluntarily accepted a precise and definite mandate in the Holy Land, they should fulfill its obligations as consistently as they have utilized its assets. But, as Senator Borah points out, isolationist policy poses a real question as to the propriety and desirability of moral homilies from America on this score. In Mr. Borah's words: "We cannot retain the respect of Europe, and not long our own self-respect, by directing nations how they shall carry out their treaties and obligations and do nothing but direct."

In saying this the Senator is himself consistent. Having always effectively opposed what are rhetorically called "foreign entanglements" he now properly refuses to lend support to criticisms of others who have failed in responsibilities which the United States refused to share. There can be very searching criticism of Senator Borah for having helped to deprive the post-war settlements of American indorsement. There can be no criticism of him for following his line of reasoning to the point which refuses to condemn the collapse of a structure which we declined to support.

If the British and French are human, which remains a fair assumption, they must be getting awfully weary of being so comprehensively lectured by a Nation which has no intention whatsoever of getting mixed up in problems which they, to their sorrow, cannot avoid. Indeed it is not difficult to see why there is a growing sentiment in these countries favoring an attempt at collaboration with Germany, Italy and Japan. This ominous turn is to be viewed in connection with the continued rebuffs received by London and Paris in trying to obtain effective working agreements with the United States.—*Washington Post.*

Good Wheat Neighbors?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The fact that railway freight rates on export wheat have, I believe, been reduced in the United States to assist the American wheat farmer retain an appropriate share of the business in "world wheat," may help Secretary Wallace to his 100-million-bushel objective in overseas markets. I am not in a position to decide, as to that—but, as a Canadian primary producer of the breadgrain, I cannot generate much enthusiasm out of the knowledge that the powerful United States Treasury is a competitor of mine in the sadly shrunken market for "world wheat." At the moment, as you know, the Canadian Treasury is furnishing something in the nature of a cushion between my earning power (which must come out of my bit of wheat) and the United States Treasury-plus-Railway power. It is comforting; but I realize the said "cushion" must have a brief existence.

I wonder if "the good neighbor" policy has been copyrighted by the urban world? If not, I imagine there is fine scope for its beneficence "down on the farm," where, like your American railways, millions of growers of wheat are "desperately striving to escape bankruptcy"—because we have 500 million bushels of temporarily unwanted breadgrain. This represents a six-weeks supply beyond the current crop year. No doubt it is a serious situation; but why the nations should permit this comparatively slight bushelage to jitter the world's economy is difficult to understand.

Toronto, Canada. W. P. D.